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Intelligence

ology says it comes from a French brogue, diminutive English as breeches. (Why breeches?) ... In punctuation, the marks used to indicate an interposition in the writer within another's sentence.



Edberg Wins at Wimbledon. Stefan Edberg of Sweden serving to Boris Becker of West Germany on his way to a 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2 triumph...

Fail-Safe Precautions Inexplicably Failed

By Stephen Engelberg. WASHINGTON — The striking of an Iranian jetliner is the downing of how split-second decisions in modern warfare may be based on incomplete electronic information.

Aircraft Comparison table comparing Airbus A-300 and German F-14. Columns include Wingspan, Length, and Weight.

Khomeini Urges War on U.S.; Reagan Reaffirms Gulf Policy

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, exhorted his countrymen Monday to join a "full-fledged war" against the United States, and Iran radio declared that the downing of its airliner by U.S. missiles "will be avenged in the same blood-spattered sky" over the Gulf.

Warnings Confirmed by Italian Ship

ROME — Officers aboard an Italian frigate in the Gulf confirmed U.S. reports that the Iranian Airbus shot down on Sunday failed to answer several radar warnings and appeared to be off course, the Naval Ministry said Monday.



Mohammed Ghulian Gulani, an Iranian emigre in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, received news that his wife, as well as his sister-in-law and brother and their eight children, were among the 290 dead.

Klosk

Soviets Forgive War Deserters

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union declared an unconditional amnesty on Monday for all Soviet soldiers who had deserted in Afghanistan or left to live in other countries after being captured by Afghan rebels.

Seeking a Role for the Khmer Rouge

By Keith B. Richburg. BANGKOK — The prospect that Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Cambodia as promised has shifted the attention of government officials and diplomats in the region to another problem: What to do about the Khmer Rouge?

U.S. and Gulf Reports on Flight 655 Don't Mesh

By Edward Cody. DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — The pilot of Iran Air Flight 655 had just received authorization to climb from 7,000 feet (2,100 meters) to an assigned altitude of 14,000 feet when his Airbus A-300B with 290 persons aboard was shot down by a U.S. surface-to-air missile, civil aviation officials in the Gulf said Monday.

Card, Access and Visa. HONG KONG, JAPAN, KOREA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA, THAILAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA.



FREEDOM BIRD — American youths handing boarding cards to an Air Vietnam hostess in Ho Chi Minh City as they boarded a Bangkok flight, the first step on the way to the United States. Twenty-eight youths and 50 relatives left Monday as part of a program intended to bring to America all the estimated 10,000 children of Vietnamese mothers and U.S. soldier fathers.

U.S. Is Chosen for 1994 Soccer World Cup

By Robert J. McCarty. ZURICH — The United States will be host in 1994, for the first time, to the World Cup soccer finals, the biggest event of the world's most popular sport, the game's international governing body announced Monday.

General News

The Gorbachev proposals won endorsement by the party conference in Moscow, a list of resolutions shows. Page 4. Israel closed all schools in the occupied West Bank in a new effort to curb protests. Page 2.

For U.S., Women Win More Than Their Quota of Trade Negotiations

By Clyde H. Farnsworth. WASHINGTON — Sermet Pasin, an international trade official from Turkey, remembers watching a U.S. trade delegation — four young women — walking into a room in Geneva to face more than a dozen negotiators from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry in a dispute over food import restrictions.

# Hijacking Trial Set to Begin in Germany

**By Robert J. McCartney**  
Washington Post Service

FRANKFURT — Shortly after 2:30 A.M. on June 15, 1985, two radical Shiite hijackers wearing Palm Beach suits and Italian shoes dragged Robert Dean Stethem, a U.S. Navy diver from Waldorf, Maryland, to the door of a TWA jet parked on the runway of Beirut International Airport and shot him in the head at close range.

On Tuesday, in a \$6.7 million, high-security courtroom built for the occasion, Mohammed Ali Hamadei, a Lebanese Shiite, goes on trial. He is accused of being one of the murderers.

The trial will be scrutinized by Washington policy makers and Beirut kidnappers as a rare instance in which a suspected major international terrorist faces the court of a Western democracy.

"We will be watching it closely as a measure of effective Western response to terrorism," said L. Paul Bremer, the State Department's ambassador-at-large for counter-terrorism.

In Lebanon, the kidnapers of Rudolf Cordes, a West German chemical company manager, also will be watching. They grabbed Mr. Cordes four days after Mr. Hamadei's arrest in January 1986, as a hostage to press for the defendant's release.

The case carries considerable symbolic importance in the United States because the dramatic, 17-day hijacking is one of the best-known instances in which terrorists directly challenged the U.S. government.

In many American memories, the image still is sharp of Captain John L. Testrake's televised interview in the Boeing 727 cockpit while an armed hijacker stood next to him. Ulrike Derickson, a nurse, became a heroine for refusing the hijacker demand that she pick out passports of passengers with Jewish-sounding names.

"This is an extremely important case because of the brutality of the crimes and the prolonged agony of the passengers who were held hostage," Mr. Bremer said.

Thirty-nine Americans out of the original 153 passengers and crew were held hostage for the full 17 days. More than 700 Muslim detainees held by Israel were released in stages, as the hijackers had demanded, after the hijacking ended.

Mr. Hamadei faces a mandatory life sentence if he is convicted of murdering Mr. Stethem. The prosecution plans to call 125 witnesses, including a large number of the



Mohammed Ali Hamadei

said. "The court will want to check it to see if it's true."

A dispute appears to be brewing over who will defend Mr. Hamadei. Attorneys based in Hamburg and Frankfurt recently have applied to assist Ms. Steck-Bromme's firm in representing him.

The stakes in the case are mixed for West Germany, where Mr. Hamadei was caught 18 months ago at Frankfurt airport as he allegedly tried to smuggle in four bottles of highly explosive liquid disguised as wine.

The authorities have pledged to prosecute Mr. Hamadei with the full force of the law, and they stress that West Germany's judicial process is independent of outside pressure. The West German government knows that any backsliding will draw bitter protests from Washington. But the Bonn government also wants to safeguard Mr. Cordes in Lebanon.

Bonn already has disappointed Washington by refusing a year ago to extradite Mr. Hamadei to the United States to stand trial. The West German government made that decision largely out of fear that the result would be the murder of Mr. Cordes and a second West German hostage, who has been released since then.

Mr. Cordes's kidnapers are likely to try to influence the case. They kidnaped a third West German in January, while the trial was under way in Düsseldorf of Mr. Hamadei's brother, Abbas Ali, on charges of assisting in the kidnappings of the first two Germans.

The third German was released in March, after Syria and Iran exerted pressure on the kidnapers. In April, Abbas Ali Hamadei received an unexpectedly severe sentence of 13 years in prison.

American passengers. The trial is scheduled to last until December.

It is understood that none of the witnesses actually saw which hijacker pulled the trigger. Under German law, however, a hijacker could be found guilty of murder if he was aware that the killing was planned and approved it.

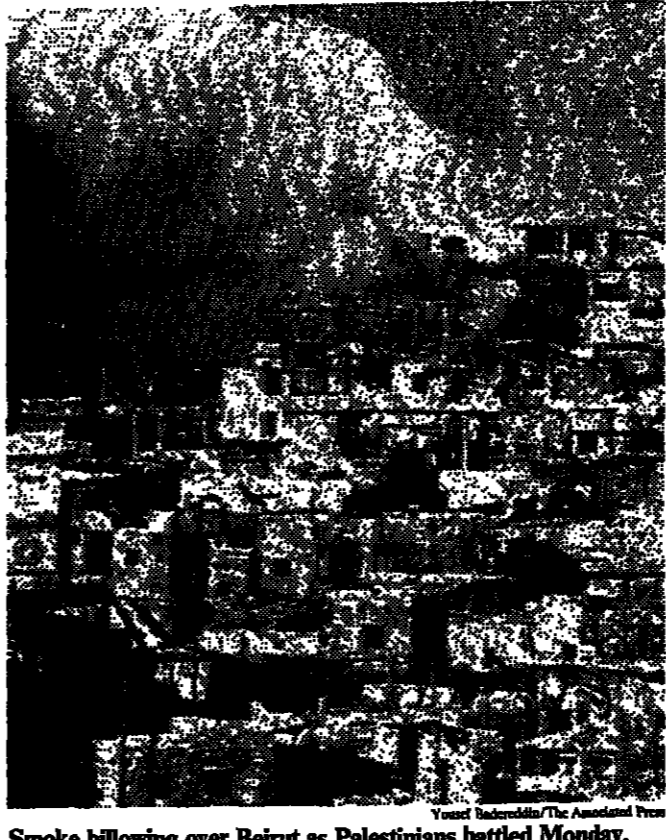
Passengers have said that they saw a man who resembles Mr. Hamadei drag Mr. Stethem to the front of the cabin, wave a gun in the air, and exult after the shooting.

There is a possibility that the maximum sentence could be reduced to 15 years if the court judges that it is important that Mr. Hamadei was under 21 — and therefore not a full-fledged adult — at the time that the hijacking was planned. Persons between the ages of 18 and 21 can receive special treatment under German law, depending on the court's view of their level of maturity.

According to the birthdate on several official documents, Mr. Hamadei turned 21 the day before the hijacking began, and now is 24.

A document purporting to be a Lebanese birth certificate indicating that he is four years younger — which would require that he be treated as a juvenile and face a maximum 10 years' sentence — is not taken very seriously, even by his court-appointed defense attorney, Gabrielle Steck-Bromme. The purported birth certificate was submitted by a Bonn-based attorney who no longer is working on the case.

"A birth certificate from a foreign country does not mean that much in court," Ms. Steck-Bromme



Smoke blowing over Beirut as Palestinians battled Monday.

## Schools of West Bank Closed By Israel as Arabs Protest

**Jerusalem** — Israel closed all 1,200 schools in the occupied West Bank on Monday in a move to curb protests and Palestinians demonstrated against an Israeli archaeological excavation they said encroached on Moslem holy sites in Jerusalem.

Brigadier General Shaike Erez, the West Bank administrator, said the 300,000 students would go without classes for three days from Tuesday. Israel reopened the schools only last month after closures of up to five months.

"We will close the schools because students aren't studying but demonstrating," General Erez said. He called the action a warning to residents that such behavior was unacceptable.

The army reported demonstrations by Palestinians across the West Bank, notably in the Bethlehem area, where the Israeli radio said troops fired tear gas to disperse student protesters.

Palestinians said they were protesting an Israeli excavation in Jerusalem on Sunday that Moslem leaders said threatened to encroach on Al Aqsa Mosque, one of Islam's holiest shrines.

On Monday, 5,300 Israeli Arabs took Jordanian buses across the Al-Jabiyah Bridge to Jordan and headed toward the annual pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

## Jackson Appeals For Release of Mideast Hostages

**Beirut** — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, in an interview published Monday, appealed to the captors of foreign hostages in Lebanon to free them as a step toward peace and security in the Middle East.

"The first step for peace in the Middle East and Lebanon starts by freeing all the hostages," the Democratic presidential candidate told the newspaper *Al-Safer* of Beirut, during an interview at his home in Chicago.

Mr. Jackson said he was concerned about the fate of 10 Americans who are among more than 15 Westerners missing in Lebanon and believed kidnapped by pro-Iranian fundamentalists.

### WORLD BRIEFS

#### Computer 'Virus' Destroys U.S. Data

NEW YORK (NYT) — Information stored on personal computers at the Environmental Protection Agency, NASA and several other government agencies has been destroyed by a computer program designed to sabotage a private computer company in Texas.

It is not known whether the rogue program, which damaged files over a five-month period beginning in January, was deliberately introduced to government agencies or brought in accidentally, but officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have asked the FBI to enter the case.

Although damage to government data was limited, files were destroyed, projects were delayed, and hundreds of hours were spent tracking the electronic culprit throughout U.S. agencies. The program, called the "scores virus," is one of at least 40 such computer viruses now identified in the United States. Viruses are designed to conceal their presence on a disk and to repeatedly replicate themselves onto other disks and into the memory banks of computers. The scores virus was designed to sabotage programs at Electronic Data Systems of Dallas, according to a company spokesman. The program did little damage to the Dallas company, he said. But it has caused havoc on thousands of personal computers across the United States.

#### Drug Seizure Is a Record for Sweden

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Swedish customs agents have made their biggest narcotics seizure on record, the head of Sweden's narcotics squad said Monday.

Kjell Stureson, a customs inspector, said agents in the southern port of Helsingborg, 700 kilometers (420 miles) south of Stockholm, found 300 kilograms (66 pounds) of amphetamine worth \$5 million dollars in a car on Saturday.

Two Swedish and three Dutch citizens were arrested and charged with drug offenses, Mr. Stureson said. He said the Dutch suspects were among the leaders of one of the biggest drug syndicates in Holland.

#### U.S. and Soviet INF Inspections Start

FRANKFURT (AP) — A group of 19 Soviet missile specialists arrived in Frankfurt on Monday to verify compliance in West Germany with the INF Treaty scrapping intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Another group of Soviet specialists arrived in the United States last week, while U.S. inspectors went to the Soviet Union. The Americans will verify destruction of 1,800 missiles and check on about 3,000 related components, including storage and transport missile containers and special handling vehicles.

The so-called "baseline inspections" are the first type of inspection to be made under the INF Treaty. Each side has given information to the other about how many treaty-related items there are and where they are located. The baseline inspection is made to establish a guide, called a "baseline," comparing what is on paper with what is actually there.

#### For the Record

**Edmundo Angeloz**, 56, governor of Cordoba Province in Argentina, won a landslide victory Monday in a presidential primary of the governing Radical Civic Union Party. He will face a Peronist candidate, to be chosen in a July 9 primary, in presidential elections next year. (UPI)

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Schiphol Airport Tightens Security

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Amsterdam's Schiphol airport is controlling temporary workers' access to sensitive areas after a television program exposed security weaknesses that could be used for terrorist attacks, a Schiphol spokesman said Monday.

A program broadcast on Dutch television on Sunday showed how a 23-year-old student, employed on a temporary contract, shifted suitcases in Schiphol's luggage-handling area without being stopped by security staff.

The student used a television camera hidden in a plastic bag to record his unauthorized action.

The broadcast showed how temporary workers received security clearance without thorough screening and said this could easily be used by terrorists to smuggle explosives or weapons aboard aircraft. Schiphol employs several thousand temporary workers on a regular basis.

Flights at France's domestic airline Air France resumed their strike Sunday at midnight, the pilots' unions announced in Paris on Monday. The strike, to back demands for three-member flight crews on the Airbus A-320, is scheduled to last until next Sunday. (AFP)

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Carrie and Derek Stockley	-\$7,789,787.60
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5TH PRIZE 2 OUT OF 6	968,112	\$10.00
TOTAL PRIZES 1,044,758		TOTAL PRIZE VALUE \$37,442,226.10

\*All prizes quoted in Canadian dollars. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes are calculated on a percentage of the total prize pool. Since the prize pool fluctuates from draw to draw, the size of the prizes will vary from the size of the prizes shown above.

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**Bush Cam As Dukakis**

**By E.J. Dionne Jr.**  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After several months of hearing his press campaign derided for a series of inaccuracies to forge a cohesive image, Vice President George H.W. Bush has seriously considered leaving the White House.

As a result, Mr. Bush's proposed resignation in the autumn of last year, Governor Michael S. Dukakis has been busy worrying about the things he has been accused of doing. The Massachusetts governor is keeping the peace with the press by staying silent on the subject of the public's hearing from the vice president is not dismissed as merely partisan carping.

A Gallup Poll conducted July 2-4 found that 53 percent of those polled think Mr. Bush is doing a good job. The poll also found that 53 percent of those polled think Mr. Bush is doing a good job.

**Bush: The 'R Means a Blue**

**By Steve Lohr**  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Vice President George Bush may still be trailing Massachusetts in the opinion polls, but he is way ahead according to a number of other-reliable indicators.

On Monday, the anniversary of American independence from British rule, Bush released the results of an extensive genealogical research project that traced his family back to the 1400s.

The study, done by Burke's genealogist, Roger Powell, an American colleague, William Ward, found that Mr. Bush has ancestral connections to British, European royalty than any present-day U.S. president.

For example, Mr. Bush is a 13th cousin of Queen Elizabeth II and related to all members of the British royal family, according to Burke's genealogist.

Moreover, he is related to a dozen who have married into the British royal family, such as the Queen Mother, the Princess Wales and the Duchess of York. Mr. Bush also has kinship links to all European monarchs on or off the throne, including the present King of Albania.

The lofty lineage may seem worlds away from the back-slaying, baby-kissing spectacle of American presidential races. But the royal factor cannot easily be disregarded, if the past is any guide, Burke's officials say. Of the 43 American presidents, 13, or about 30 percent, have had direct connections to British or European royalty.

The frequency with which royals

**A ROWDY 4TH OF JULY**  
Monday during a protest at a "P of the removal of U.S. milit

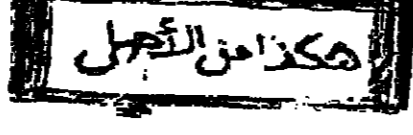
**U.S. Women: Mo**

**NEW YORK** — The good news for American working women that they make more money than men is still only about 68 cents on the dollar.

And most women will get just a few cents more by reaching the "glass ceiling" when they can see, but never reach, it, says Bella Zeitz and Lorraine H. Compares For Women, "The Women with children are another story, they said. Better not have any, or have them safely out of the house with a live-in nanny. The authors conclude that the

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### Bush Campaign Goes on the Attack As Dukakis Effort Is Sidetracked

**By E.J. Dionne Jr.**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — After several months of hearing his presidential campaign decided for a seeming inability to forge a coherent message, Vice President George Bush finds political Washington taking him seriously again. Suddenly, it seems, Mr. Bush has seized the initiative.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bush's prospective opponent in the autumn election, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, has been busy worrying about a running mate, the Massachusetts budget and keeping the peace with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. What Mr. Dukakis has done very little of in the last several weeks is campaign.

As a result, Mr. Dukakis, whose positions are still little known to the electorate, finds that most of the things being said about him, and reported by the news media to a curious public, are being said by Mr. Bush. And the polls suggest that what the public is hearing from the vice president is not dismissed as merely partisan carping.

A Gallup Poll conducted June 24-26 found that Mr. Dukakis led Mr. Bush by 46 to 41 percent, down from a lead of 52 to 38 percent two weeks earlier. An ABC News-Money magazine poll found similar shrinkage in the governor's lead.

Knowing that polls can be fickle, both campaigns have sought to play down the latest ones.

"Who knows what's going to happen in the next batch of polls?" said Lee Atwater, Mr. Bush's campaign manager. "That's why I'm not sitting here crowing. If you live by polls, you die by polls."

Still, after earlier complaints by Republicans that Mr. Bush found it hard to settle on a message, both they and the Democrats are now impressed with Mr. Bush's persistence in concentrating on a few issues, most of them raised in an effort to portray Mr. Dukakis as a liberal.

The Bush campaign was deeply troubled by polls in the spring showing that most voters thought of Mr. Dukakis as either a moderate or a conservative. A New York Times-CBS News Poll in May, for example, found that only 27 percent of the voters saw the governor as a liberal.

This was a major reason why that poll also showed Mr. Dukakis winning roughly three of every 10 voters who supported President Ronald Reagan in 1984. The governor was doing especially well in persuading moderate-to-conservative white Democrats, who have often strayed from the party, to come home.

Mr. Bush responded by going on the attack, a controversial decision inasmuch as candidates who do so are often looked upon poorly by the electorate. Mr. Bush said that Mr. Dukakis would raise taxes and was weak on military issues.

He criticized Mr. Dukakis's veto of a bill requiring Massachusetts schoolchildren to recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the American flag. He criticized the Massachusetts prison furlough program, which in one case allowed a convicted murderer sentenced to life without parole to escape and later stab a man and rape his wife. Mr. Bush also pledged to seek the death penalty for "drug kingpins," a reminder to voters that Mr. Dukakis opposes the death penalty.

"Bush started to paint the picture of Dukakis before Dukakis could," said David Deak, a Democratic consultant.

Mr. Bush was helped by a bit of good fortune. Massachusetts, like a number of other states, faced a gap in its budget, in part because of changes in the U.S. tax law.

The budget negotiations in Massachusetts ate up a good deal of Mr. Dukakis's time. Worse still for the governor, he was ultimately led to support tax increases. Mr. Bush attacked again, broadening his promise that as president he would not, under any circumstances, raise taxes.

Mr. Bush had spent much of the spring answering for the Reagan administration's policies toward General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian military leader, and Mr. Reagan's veto of a bill that would have given employees 60 days' notice of a plant shutdown. Now, at last, it was Mr. Dukakis who had to speak as an incumbent.

In criticizing Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Bush was taking more than the usual risk associated with political attack. He also faced criticism from Democrats for picking issues, such as prison furloughs and the Pledge of Allegiance, that seemed less than presidential.

That risk might have been even greater if Mr. Dukakis had been talking about major national issues. But he was not. Instead, he was trying to govern Massachusetts and deal with the search for a vice presidential candidate.

How much will all this matter come November? Perhaps not a great deal.

Some Democrats, in fact, are pleased that the polls show the contest narrowing since they earlier sensed in the Dukakis camp a certain euphoric self-satisfaction that will now be contained, just as an earlier surging in the Bush camp seems to have disappeared.

"If I were Dukakis," Mr. Deak said, "I wouldn't worry too much. The first time most Americans will really learn a lot about him will be at the convention. That's when he can turn things around again."

### Bush: The 'Royalty Factor' Means a Blue-Blooded Lead

**By Steve Lohr**  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — Vice President George Bush may be trailing Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts in the opinion polls, but he is way ahead according to another often-relied indicator of presidential prospects — the "royalty factor."

On Monday, the anniversary of American independence from Britain, Burke's Peerage, a directory of British nobility, released the results of an extensive genealogical report, tracing the vice president's family tree back to the 1400s.

The study, done by Burke's senior genealogist, Roger Powell, and an American colleague, William Ward, found that Mr. Bush has more connections to British and European royalty than any president of the United States.

For example, Mr. Bush is a 13th cousin of Queen Elizabeth II and is related to all members of the British royal family, according to Burke's genealogists.

Moreover, he is related to all those who have married into the British royal family, such as the Queen Mother, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York. Mr. Bush also has kinship links to all European monarchs on or off the throne, including the present King of Albania.

This lofty lineage may seem worlds away from the back-slapping, baby-kissing spectacle of American presidential races. But the royalty factor cannot easily be disregarded, if the past is any guide. Burke's officials say. Of the 40 American presidents, 13, or about a third, have had direct connections to British or European royalty.

The frequency with which royal blood has found its way into the White House is totally unrelated to the share of the American population with links to British or European monarchs, estimated at less than five percent.

In short, history tells us that an American president is at least as times more likely to have royal blood in his veins than the people who elected him. Hence, the royalty factor.

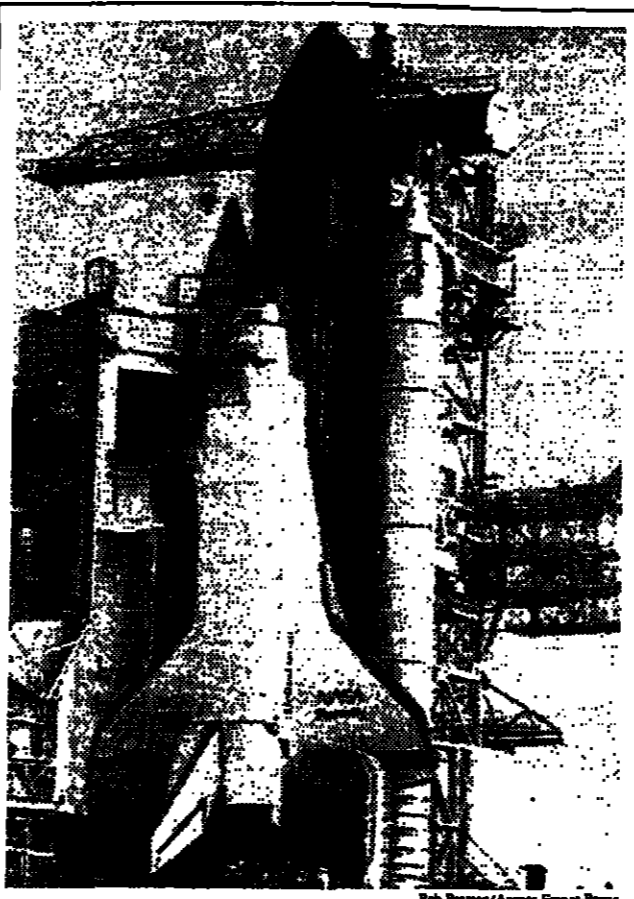
"Going by the statistics of the past, Mr. Bush will be the next president of the United States," said Harold Brooks-Baker, publishing director of Burke's Peerage.

The royalty factor, Mr. Brooks-Baker suggests, is a genetic phenomenon. "The genes or chromosomes for leaders come forward whether it's kings or presidents," he said. "You cannot hold back the genes."

According to Burke's, which has traced the genealogy of American presidential families for years, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams were all related to King Edward I of England. Theodore Roosevelt descended from Dutch nobility. Jimmy Carter has kinship ties to noble Scottish and English families, while President Ronald Reagan is a direct descendant of the 11th-century High King of Ireland, Brian Boru.

Burke's has not yet done a genealogical study of Mr. Dukakis, the likely Democratic nominee. However, Mr. Brooks-Baker is doubtful of finding anything to rival the Bush wealth of royal connections.

"The son of a Greek immigrant, the chance of getting very far with him is remote," Mr. Brooks-Baker said.



**MOVING TOWARD SHUTTLE LAUNCH** — Workers cheered Monday as the space shuttle Discovery was moved to the launch pad at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Its liquid fuel engines are to be test-fired July 24. A manned shuttle flight set for September will be the first since the Challenger disaster.

### Opposition Turns Down Roh On Choice for Chief Justice

*Reuters*

SEOUL — President Roh Tae Woo named an independent retired judge Monday as the chief South Korean justice after the opposition-controlled parliament vetoed his first choice.

A presidential spokesman said Mr. Roh abandoned plans to promote Judge Chung Ki Sang of the Supreme Court and instead picked Lee Il Kyu. One of several candidates recommended by the opposition.

In the first show of opposition strength since the government lost its majority in April, the chamber threw out Mr. Roh's nominee on Saturday after the ruling Democratic Justice Party insisted on bringing the issue to a vote.

The ruling party, which now holds only 125 of the 299 National Assembly seats, had vainly sought support from splinter opposition groups and independents.

Mr. Lee, 67, built a reputation for independence during his 12 years as a Supreme Court judge up to 1985. On more than one occasion, he acquitted defendants convicted by lower courts of spying for North Korea on the grounds that their confessions had been extracted under duress.

The post of chief justice became vacant last month when Kim Young Chul resigned following calls by junior judges for greater judicial independence, in line with current democratic reforms.

Though the normal term for a chief justice is six years, Mr. Lee will have to retire in slightly more than two years, when he reaches the age limit of 70.

Opposition members, meanwhile, pledged again in parliament to probe thoroughly into allegations of corruption and abuses of power by Mr. Chun and his relatives.

Court officials said Mr. Chun's younger brother and 13 other people would go on trial on July 18. He is accused of embezzling millions of dollars of public funds.

Chun Kyong Hwan was arrested in March, shortly after his brother left office, charged with extorting money from businessmen and government agencies to fill the coffers of the semi-official rural development agency he headed.

### Senior Burma Official Calls Food Price Rise 'Exorbitant'

*Reuters*

RANGOON — A senior member of Burma's ruling party has conceded that the price of basic foodstuffs had "spiraled exorbitantly" since a curfew was introduced after anti-government rioting, Burma radio reported Monday.

A curfew was imposed last month on Rangoon and other areas after a number of people were killed in clashes between police and demonstrators.

U Ye Win, chairman of the Rangoon divisional committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party, told a meeting of members and traders that the price of edible oil, rice, fish, meat, shrimp and other foodstuffs had "spiraled exorbitantly" in a matter of days following the imposition of Section 144 in Rangoon. Section 144 is the curfew.

Western diplomats estimated that about 200 people were killed in student-led protests against the authoritarian rule of U New Win, a former general who is Burma's leader, in March and June. Burmese authorities say nine people — six policemen and three civilians — died in last week's violence and put the death toll in March at two.

Last September, the government dropped price controls on a number of commodities, including rice, and permitted foreign traders to deal in them.

"In doing so, the state hoped to bring the prices down while enabling private traders to enjoy justifiable profits," U Ye Win told the meeting.

Although he did not specify what action the authorities would take to curb the increases, he said a fair profit margin should be worked out and called on local committees to take "effective and firm action" to check soaring prices.

Illegal hoarding of goods and black-market U.S. dollars has become more frenzied since the government abruptly withdrew 80 percent of the country's currency, the kyat, last September in a bid to stifle black-marketeering.

**Taiwan's Navy Receives A 2d Dutch Submarine**  
*The Associated Press*  
KAOHSIUNG, Taiwan — The second of two Dutch-built submarines officially entered Taiwan's Navy Monday in a ceremony at Tsoying military harbor in this southern port.

The Dutch government approved the sale to Taiwan of two Swordfish-class submarines in 1981 over the objections of China,

### ANC Bombings of Civilians Point to Stepped-Up Attacks

**By William Claiborne**  
*Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress, the main guerrilla force battling white minority rule in South Africa, appears to have entered a new phase in the frequency and size of its bombing attacks on civilian "soft" targets, law enforcement officials and independent security analysts said Monday.

The aim, they said, is to try to convince whites that the government can no longer guarantee their safety.

The warnings came as pro-government media and the state-run South African Broadcasting Corp. predicted retaliatory attacks by South African armed forces against ANC bases in neighboring countries.

More than a dozen bombs have exploded in different parts of the country in the last month, killing 13 persons and injuring scores of others in the most concentrated wave of attacks in recent years.

The bombings appeared to fulfill warnings issued last month by senior ANC officials at their headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, that the guerrilla movement would increasingly take the "people's war" out of black townships and into white communities.

The goal, the guerrilla leaders said, is to make continuation of the apartheid system of racial separation "costly and very painful and bitter for whites."

Moreover, the size of a car bomb that exploded Saturday outside a Johannesburg rugby stadium, killing two persons and injuring 67 others, suggests to police officials that hard-liners in the military wing of the ANC have prevailed over the group's political leaders in a debate over whether to escalate attacks against civilians.

The ANC has not claimed responsibility for Saturday's blast, but has been blamed by a number of South African officials, including the police commissioner, General Hennie de Witt, and the law and order minister, Adrian Vlok, who called the bombing a "barbaric deed of the ANC."

The police said that more than 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of explosives were packed in the car that exploded outside the Ellis Park stadium minutes after the end of a rugby match.

The bomb, which police said may have been triggered by a remote control device, detonated before most of the 25,000 fans had left the stadium. Otherwise, authorities said, the death toll would have been much higher.

The bomb was the largest ever detonated in a civilian area in South Africa.

The size of the blast appeared to contradict the notion held by some security analysts that maverick ANC guerrillas living in the townships have stepped up attacks on white civilians without being controlled by Lusaka headquarters.

"It was a big-scale attack, not just a lumpie mine in a dustbin in a shopping center," said Thomas Lodge, a political scientist at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. "It had to have taken weeks to set up." Mr. Lodge is widely recognized as South Africa's leading independent authority on the ANC.

Mr. Lodge said that the wave of bombings, coupled with a series of contradictory statements issued by young ANC militants in the military wing, on one hand, and by Oliver Tambo, the president of the organization, on the other, suggest the debate over strategy has swung toward the militants.

In the last five weeks, bombs have exploded in a restaurant in Pretoria, at an art gallery and an amusement arcade in Johannesburg, in a café in East London and outside a courthouse in Rodepoort, northwest of Johannesburg, among other places.

The common denominator of all the bombings has been that they were aimed at civilians in white neighborhoods, although some of the dead and injured were black passers-by.

Chris Hani, chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, predicted in interviews last month with The Times of London and The New York Times that attacks on "soft" targets would increase.

Referring to the privileged status of South African whites, Mr. Hani said that apartheid "guarantees a happy life for them, a sweet life." "Part of our campaign is to prevent that sweet life," he said.

Earlier, other senior ANC strategists had privately said they planned to broaden their targets from black township councilmen and policemen to include more white civilians. Because avenues of peaceful protest had been closed by the banning of virtually every major anti-apartheid organization, they said, the ANC had no choice but to escalate the "armed struggle."

The escalation, the ANC officials made clear, would transcend the already gradual increase in all forms of terror attacks in recent years, from only four in 1976, to 234 last year. There have been 25 bombings attacks this year.

The year 1976 was a watershed in ANC strategy. It was then when Soweto and other black townships exploded in revolt, leading to an exodus of militant black youths, many of whom ended up in ANC guerrilla training camps in Angola.

Another major event was a 1983 conference in Zambia, where ANC militants forced through an amendment to the official policy of attacking only police and military targets. The militants declared that it was becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between "hard" and "soft" targets, and that civilian casualties, while regrettable, were inevitable.

In addition, senior police officials maintain, the current wave of terror attacks appears to be a result of growing frustration within the ANC over failed attacks and increasing losses within the guerrilla ranks, both in South Africa and in neighboring black-ruled states. According to government figures, 63 ANC guerrillas have been killed and 592 captured during the last 18 months.

Michael Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, cited a paradox between the escalation of bombings and the ANC's intention, declared at last year's meeting with liberal South African whites in Dakar, Senegal, to seek more white support in South Africa.

"It's a strange duality," Mr. Hough said. "On the one hand, they're wooing whites and on the other they are blowing them up. This type of campaign is going to turn out to be totally negative in terms of gaining white sympathy."

The Citizen, a Johannesburg daily newspaper that usually reflects government thinking, said Monday that "top South African government sources" were predicting retaliation against the ANC for Saturday's bombing.

The state broadcasting corporation commented that "those who perpetrate acts of terrorism must be systematically hunted and dealt with wherever they are."

"Nor can they be allowed to think that they are safe once they have crossed a border to seek refuge outside the country," it said.



**A ROWDY 4TH OF JULY IN MANILA** — Filipino demonstrators clashed with policemen Monday during a protest at the U.S. Embassy in Manila. The protesters, who were among some 4,000 persons attending a "Philippine-American Friendship Day" rally at the embassy, demanded the removal of U.S. military bases. At least six persons were injured in the demonstration.

### U.S. Women: More Rungs Remain

*Reuters*

NEW YORK — The good news for American working women is that they make more money than they did in the past. The bad news is that it is still only about 68 cents of every dollar a man earns.

And most women will get just so far up the corporate ladder before hitting the "glass ceiling," where they can see, but never reach, the top, Baila Zeitz and Lorraine Dusky write in a new book, "The Best Companies For Women."

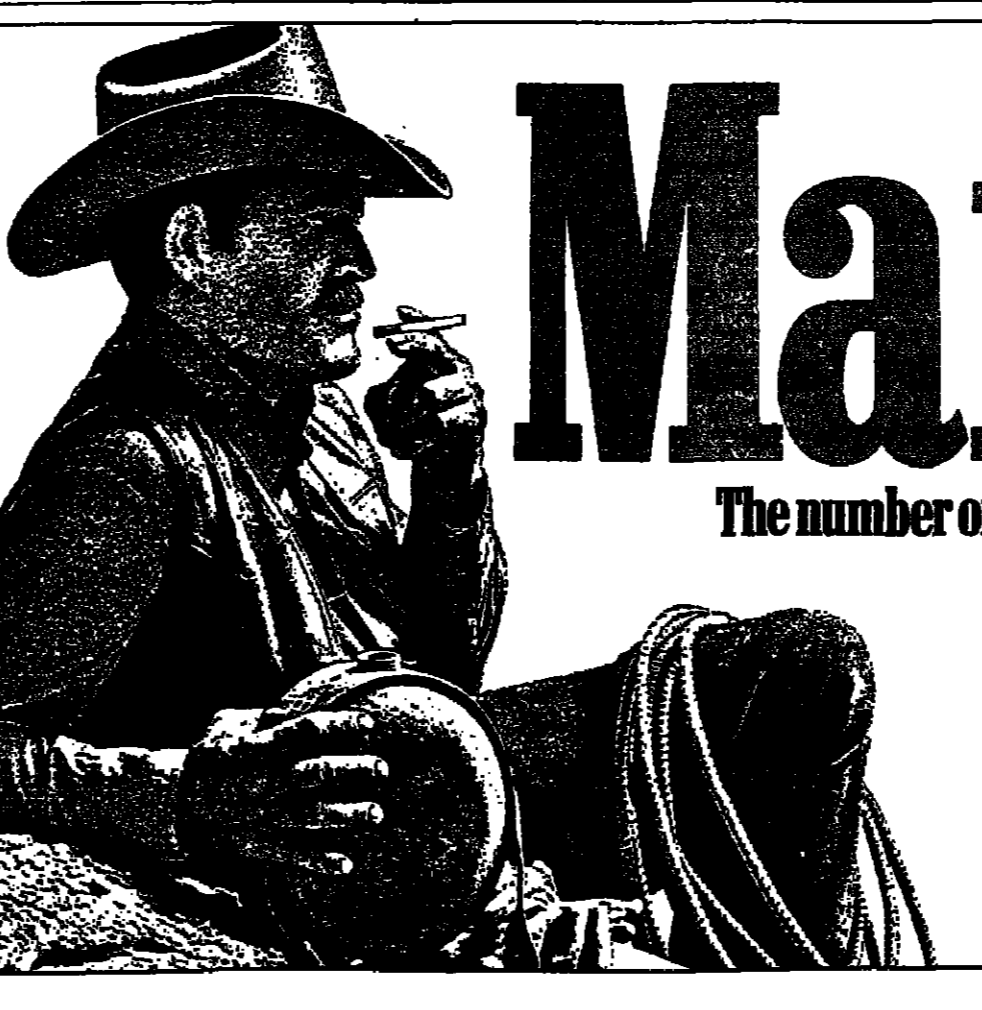
Women with children are another story, they said. Better not have any, or have them safely out of sight with a live-in nanny.

The authors conclude that the outlook is still bleak for women, be they in the typing pool or in the management. There are still miles to go before a person's sex is irrelevant in the workplace, they said.

The authors said that "women are making strides in computers, telecommunications and financial services, where fresh talent is sorely needed."

In 52 companies they profiled, the authors found that, on average, the "good-old-boy" network still exists in the top echelons.

In general, women are the most successful and respected in the more traditionally female bastions of retailing and clothing manufacturing and sales.



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nuclear missiles...  
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to the Soviet Union. The American...  
inspect and check on about 3,200...  
and transport missile components...  
are the first type of inspection...  
Each side has given information...  
related items there and where they...  
is made to establish a guide...  
on paper with what is actually there.

**UPDATE**

**Tightens Security**  
Amsterdam's Schiphol airport is...  
to sensitive areas after a terror...  
attacks that could be used for...  
said Monday.

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a temporary contract, shifted security...  
without being stopped by security...  
camera hidden in a plastic bag to...  
temporary workers received security...  
and said this could easily be...  
or weapons aboard aircraft. Six...  
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Katowice residents walking past buildings that have been damaged by mining operations.

### In Katowice, a Surface Prosperity Rests on Truly Shaky Foundations

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service
KATOWICE, Poland — Along the railroad tracks, where Francuska Street climbs gently, stand tenements encrusted with neo-classical flourishes that do not want to remain standing.
"Eight, nine years ago we saw the first cracks, under the windows," said Adelajda Wozniak, explaining how it happened that builders were struggling to keep the 85-year-old walk-up she lives in from cracking in two.
On Warszawska Street, Maria Zawadzka gestured toward a gash in the living room corner wide enough for an arm to go in, with plastic bags taped against drafts.
They renovated three years ago, but the cracks appeared again immediately," she said, describing how tremors climb through the house whenever the mechanical mining machines claw the coal under the city.
For many Poles, this city has a dismal reputation as just another Silesian coal town, a workaday place in a valley of soot and sweat. The assumption is wrong. Katowice, though no bubbling spa, looks prosperous and busy, and it feels friendly. But the city itself is in deep trouble, a situation that undercuts some of the widely held assumptions about Communism's triumphant march toward industrialization in post-World War II Poland.

### In Moscow, a Glimpse of Dynamics at Party's Core

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The recent Communist Party conference gave the world an engrossing look into the heart of the party that rules the Soviet Union.
Personalities that have been vague stereotypes, especially the enigmatic party No. 2, Yegor K. Ligachev, came to life as full-blooded characters in the complex drama that ended Friday.
Political vendettas and intrigues, rifts of generation, status and philosophy, long obscured behind the mask of collective power, were played out in public, on television.
Even Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a figure who seemed so familiar, was on display in a new and subtler light, as a master of political balance, a man of overpowering self-confidence and sometimes chilling arrogance.
The four days of freewheeling debate revealed, among other things, the wide gap between the Moscow intellectuals — scholars, journalists and cultural figures who provide much of what the West knows about the Soviet Union — and the provincial party representatives.
The big-city intelligentsia may be preoccupied with history, freedom and reform, but the delegates from the provinces wanted to talk about empty stores, dirty rivers, hospitals without hot water and factories with deteriorating assembly lines.

For Kremlin-watchers from the West, and for the mine out of 10 Soviet adults who are not members of this secretive priesthood of power that rules their lives, the conference was the most intimate look they ever have had at some of the party's leading figures and their working dynamics.
One remark alone, an aside by Mr. Ligachev, provided a telling glimpse of how Mr. Gorbachev got where he is, and what debts he owes.
In a riveting, unusually personal speech to delegates Friday night, Mr. Ligachev confirmed what had been speculation, that Mr. Gorbachev's selection as party leader in March 1985 was a close call.
He said that among those who engineered the choice of Mr. Gorbachev were three bulwarks of the orthodox establishment: the KGB chief, Viktor M. Chebrikov, the party disciplinarian, Mikhail S. Solomentsev, and President Andrei A. Gromyko.
"Destiny placed me at the center of these events, therefore I am able to judge," Mr. Ligachev told the delegates. "Completely different decisions could have been made. Quite different people could be sitting on this podium and this conference might not be taking place at all."
The remark was at once a rebuff to the daring delegates who, on Thursday, had called for Mr. Solomentsev and Mr. Gromyko to be removed because of their associa-

tion with the past, and a broader reassurance to those older Communists who fear being left behind in Mr. Gorbachev's determined forward march.
At the same time, it was a deft reminder that Mr. Gorbachev serves at the sufferance of the party elite, including Mr. Ligachev, by Mr. Ligachev is often portrayed by Moscow intellectuals as the He himself had lost family members to Stalin's terror, he said — "I didn't want to talk about it, but since this is like a confession I'll tell you" — but this did not undermine his faith in Communism, or turn him into a whiner.
"In the years of stagnation I lived and worked in Siberia — a severe but wonderful land," he continued, using the current code for to hold together the centrifugal forces of the party by the strength of his own personality.
At the same time, the Soviet leader came across as a man who demands unquestioning loyalty from supporters, a man who can not only question and cajole, but deflate and dismiss.
One delegate who ran afoul of the Soviet leader was Leonid I. Abalkin, a senior adviser to Mr. Gorbachev on economic change. Mr. Abalkin is a scholarly and untemperamental economist whose speech on Wednesday was mainly a sober analysis of the failings of the economy.
But he was the only delegate to indicate, even indirectly, philosophical doubts about Mr. Gorbachev's program for remaking the Soviet government.
"Can we, while retaining the Soviet organization of society and the one-party system, insure a democratic organization of social life?" he asked. "Yes or no? And if so, how?"
Mr. Abalkin concluded that the answer was "yes," if there was a real opportunity for non-Communists to play a political role.
This was too much for Mr. Gorbachev, who rebuked his economic adviser for too little faith in the Communist system.
The Soviet leader's tone suggested that, in his mind, the line between intellectual digression and personal betrayal is perilously thin.

### Party Backed Nearly All of Gorbachev Proposals

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The resolutions approved by last week's Communist Party conference, published for the first time on Monday, endorsed almost without exception Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposals for political reorganization.
The documents must be transformed into law and party regulations to become effective, a process that may take several years to complete. They appear to give Mr. Gorbachev a strong mandate to proceed with his efforts to reshape the country.
One of the six resolutions said that an intensified drive to restructure the economy was necessary because "a drastic change in economic, social and cultural development is yet to occur."
With the endorsement of the often turbulent gathering, Mr. Gorbachev's program now includes a drive to limit the role of the party as the ultimate arbiter of nearly every aspect of Soviet life.
The conference approved measures to transfer some power from the party to popularly elected legislatures, or soviets, and mandated competitive elections for party offices. It set 10 years as the maximum term for elected party and government officials.
It also authorized creation of an expanded national legislature and establishment of a powerful new post of president with power to set domestic and foreign policy. The post will be held by the party leader, currently Mr. Gorbachev.
The resolutions included a firm statement of support for expanding glasnost, or openness, and for the establishment of a rule of law, including restrictions on the activities of law enforcement agencies.
Tass news agency disseminated the resolutions on Monday and said they would be published in major newspapers on Tuesday.
The resolutions did not contain a number of proposals, dropped by Mr. Gorbachev before the meeting, to inject fresh blood into the party and specifically into the Central Committee.
Setting for less than he may have hoped when he first suggested the conference last year, Mr. Gorbachev did not push for the filling of vacant Central Committee seats and backed away from trying to set a mandatory retirement age for party officials.
A major reshuffling of the Central Committee now seems unlikely until the next party congress, scheduled for 1991.
The Politburo, meeting on Monday, instructed party officials and members around the country to begin immediately to honor the spirit of the conference decisions.
Apparently heeding the advice of many of the delegates who addressed the four-day meeting, the Politburo called for urgent steps to increase the supply of food and consumer goods.
It also scheduled a plenary session of the Central Committee for late July to consider specific plans to implement the resolutions approved by the conference.
Resolution on Glasnost
The party conference affirmed the right of every Soviet citizen to have access to full information and to discuss any issue, openly and

freely, according to resolutions published on Monday, Reuters reported from Moscow.
A special resolution on Mr. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, approved the conference, defined its basic principles as "the inalienable right of every citizen to full and authentic information — other than state and military secrets — on any issue of public affairs, and the right to discuss any socially significant matter openly and freely."
The resolution, Tass said, stressed that openness should be applied in all areas of Soviet life and noted that the mass media had a particularly important role to play.
"The conference considers it absolutely intolerable to restrain publication of criticisms in the press, just as to publish subjective information injurious to a citizen's honor and dignity," Tass quoted the resolution as saying.
The resolution also warned against the misuse of openness "to the detriment of the interests of the Soviet state and society or the rights of individuals."

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Ireland £Ir.	155	43	85	38	47	31
Italy Lire	400,000	39	220,000	33	121,000	26
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands Fl.	660	40	365	33	200	27
Norway (air) N.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
— (hd. del.) N.Kr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Portugal Esc.	26,000	51	14,300	46	7,900	40
Spain (air) Ptas.	31,000	41	17,000	36	9,400	29
— (hd. del.) Ptas.	45,240	—	22,620	—	11,310	—
Sweden (air) S.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
— (hd. del.) S.Kr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	470	Varies by country	260	Varies by country	145	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	620		340		190	

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## U.S. Comm Dilemma i Is When to

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. military over the past year has won steadily increasing authority to conduct aggressive Iranian military action in the Gulf, but the very action in the Gulf, but the aggressive U.S. commanders since the Iranian attack by an American jet that killed 37 American sailors in May 1987.

Today, commanders of U.S. warships are operating in a small and potentially dangerous zone that has become a hotbed of Iranian military operations. With tough orders from Reagan administration officials to prevent Iran from exploiting what had been a U.S. policy.

To prevent Iran from picking off the ships that are not flying the American flag, the U.S. has recently expanded to protect more and more oil tankers and commercial freighters that pass through the Strait of Hormuz.

In doing so, U.S. commanders have come under even more pressure to respond on a hair-trigger basis to an array of threats. The military's psychological warfare day-to-day psychological warfare and raises the risk of the kind of catastrophe that occurred Sunday when a U.S. warship shot down an Iranian airliner.

After the Stark incident, in which the captain of the frigate, Commander Glenn R. Brindel, refused to believe until it was too late that a presumably friendly Iraqi plane was in fact a deadly Exocet missile on his ship, U.S. commanders have operated under strict instructions to defend against any approaching plane or vessel that demonstrated hostile intent.

In the busy Gulf, U.S. commanders have challenged both commercial and military traffic, demanding over marine and aviation radio channels that unidentified ships state their intentions, and warning them to move away from U.S. flag ships.

And the proliferation of military and commercial ships and planes operating within the narrow confines of the Gulf, and in the midst of a seemingly endless war

## U.S. Airlines Show No Dis

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Major U.S. airlines had no discussion Monday in their operations, executives said, adding that all major airlines had already resumed their Gulf flights to skirt Iranian airspace to avoid hostilities in the Gulf War before the downing Sunday of an Iran Air jetliner.

U.S. airlines and government officials abroad, on high security alert Monday, proceeded with fourth of July observances largely as planned, apparently relying mainly on anti-terrorist precautions already in place to protect them against possible Iranian reprisals.

"There is no new contingency plan because we've already been in the contingency for several years," said Michael Conran, Pan American World Airways' director-general for southern Europe.

"As terrorism has spread worldwide, we have developed security systems at airports, using private companies and local government help," he said. "There's more vigilance of course, but little else new we can do that would have any practical impact."

U.S. officials said that security at embassies, which were holding Independence Day festivities, was already as close to airtight as possible.

"Security has been a growing priority for government and for extra-businesses for years now," a U.S. official said in Paris.

Airlines, he added, "might be a particular risk in this situation, but the FAA and the companies have had dramatic growth in the security area already." The FAA — the Federal Aviation Administration — requires U.S. airlines.

Major U.S. airlines operating internationally put through crash programs to improve their security procedures at foreign airports two



Tragedy in the Gulf

It is a tragedy that an Iranian civilian airliner was shot down yesterday in the Gulf, and President Reagan was right to express immediately America's regret at the appalling loss of life.

Gorbachev Has No Choice

Mr. Gorbachev's televised exhortation to the conference of the Soviet Communist Party offered an economic parallel to the beach-taking displays of political upheaval.

Other Comment

Airbus: A Different Affair

At least the United States didn't stonewall. It admitted its responsibility. The tragedy inevitably brings to mind the destruction of the South Korean Boeing in August 1983.

The United States pleads self-defense, in terms curiously similar to those employed at another time by Soviet officials justifying the annihilation of the South Korean Boeing.

America in Decline? The Verdict Is at Least Premature

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Halfway into 1983, British historian Paul Kennedy has already looked up the Golden Tee award for this year. The all-inclusive theme of his book, 'The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers,' allows pundits and politicians to tee up their own favorite theory about the approaching end of the American Century.

To Europe, the U.S. Presidency Is the Big Worry

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — The trendy American debate over decline is both refreshing and disappointing. It is refreshing because three years ago the fashionable debates on both sides of the Atlantic concerned 'Euro-pessimism.'

of the United States to create new jobs which most of them cannot and the recovery of the stock market against the background of the trade and budget deficits inspires awe (and some mystification) in most EC countries.

Behind the Iron Curtain, where East European and Soviet citizens have reason to know something about 'imperial overstretch' first-hand, belief in American exceptionalism is alive and well. In a conversation a few months ago, Lech Walesa dismissed my half-jest that Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev could wind up at their summits commiserating with each other over their problems.

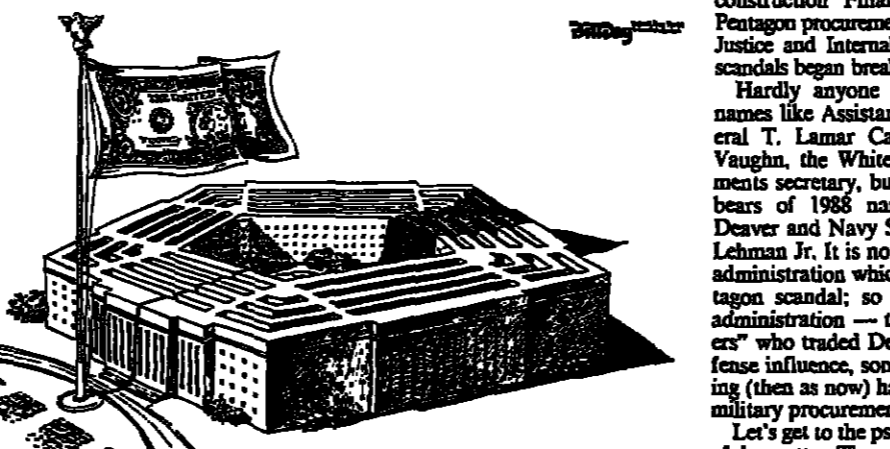


Scandals Grow When a Party Has Been Too Long at the Trough

By Kevin Phillips

WASHINGTON — A plethora of scandals and misadventures — Pentagon contracting, the covert Iran-Contra affair, the ethical con- cerning of Attorney General Edwin Meese, the conviction of Michael Deaver, the former White House deputy chief of staff, and lesser peccadilloes — add up to spell November trouble for the Republicans.

There is, however, a bright spot on the party's cloudy 1983 political-ethical horizon. Democrats, too, face political skepticism for the unfolding evidence of their own corruption and conflicts of interest in the House of Representatives where they have been busy entrenching for 34 years.



This 'McGovern Democrat' Business

By George McGovern

WASHINGTON — My name is back in the news these days, and it occurred to me that it is being used in a way that might puzzle my four grandsons, who were infants or not yet born when I ran for president in 1972.

lieve that Vietnam and Watergate were good ideas. In the light of the Iran-contra affair, the shabby dealings with General Manuel Noriega and the Pentagon scandal, many people see the need for reform and a return to constitutional government.

I resent being made a football in this campaign.

By George McGovern

While we may safely assume that it is not American policy to shoot down civil aircraft, we may also wonder how the U.S. Navy could make such a tragic blunder. In seeking to give the ayatollah a bloody nose, the Americans mistook a harmless Airbus for a fighter and pressed the button twice.

lieve that Vietnam and Watergate were good ideas. In the light of the Iran-contra affair, the shabby dealings with General Manuel Noriega and the Pentagon scandal, many people see the need for reform and a return to constitutional government.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

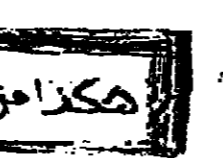
1888: A Reconciliation

LONDON — The Times says: 'Few events in history are more wonderful to contemplate than the complete appeasement of the mortal enmity of the American Civil War. The American people have agreed to regard the exploits of the Civil War as a common national treasure.'

1938: Mussolini Speech

ROME — Standing stripped to the waist on a threatening machine, Premier Benito Mussolini held the fumes of April in the Pontine marshes, today (July 4) that Italy's wheat crop this year would be sufficient. Even if it had not been adequate, he added in an anti-Democratic outburst reminiscent of the days before the Anglo-Italian pact, Italy would never have turned for aid to the so-called 'great demo-plutocracies.'

Democrat... Hakis Host... By William... Thirteen years... The writer, publisher of American Public Report and of Business and Affairs Fortnightly, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



OPINION

The Democrats and Angola: Dukakis Hostage to Jackson

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Thirteen years ago, when U.S. foreign policy was paralyzed after Watergate, the Soviet Union intervened in a civil war in Africa. Cuban troops were dispatched to Angola to set up a Marxist state and to defeat the popular movement headed by the black leader Jonas Savimbi.

Unfinished Business

DURING Jimmy Carter's administration, South Africa conceded on all the main issues: Its military forces would be confined to a small number of camps inside Namibia; there would be a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Angola-Namibia border.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nuclear Tests Play a Key Role in Deterrence

The report "Atomic Tests Unneeded, Expert Told U.S. in 1986" (June 21) could easily lead the reader to misinterpret my stance on the issue of nuclear testing.

With Flops Like These . . .

Regarding "A Record of Policy Fiascoes" (Letters, June 17): Yes, indeed, an impressive record — a foreign policy that managed to save Europe from tyranny twice in 30 years, and has secured peace for an additional 43.

About Ukrainian Churches

The headline "Russian Church Eases Stand Against Ukrainian Catholics" (June 6) gives the impression that this has indeed happened. Unfortunately it has not. And the Ukrainian Catholic Church did not "dissolve itself" in 1946 but was forcibly dissolved and merged with the Russian Orthodox Church.

Negative Is Better: A File Of Semantical Bum Raps

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Now that the Museum of Cheese has opened in Rome, New York, we can take time out from serious work and catch up on some light chores.

MEANWHILE

A tour through some of the more delightful curiosities in the garden of American English: words that have come to mean their opposite.

A common example in medicine occurs when the doctor informs you that the results of your test for gonorrhea have come back and they are positive. This is not good news.

Politics, too, has its roster of self-contradictory words. Czar: Dictator, kingpin, a man who knocks heads.

When the national hysteria on drug abuse reached one of its periodic peaks last month, the cry went up for a "drug czar."

The claim for a czar is one sure sign that a problem has become insolvable. In the 1970s, when the United States was beset by inflation and energy shortages and no one had the slightest idea how to solve either, America fashioned for itself an energy czar (William Simon) and an inflation czar (Alfred Kahn).

Hence the real definition. Czar (American usage): a person to whom all power is given to solve an insolvable problem; a powerless official.

There is something rather touching about the use of this quaint term. It shows that Americans, a thoroughly democratic people, have a tiny authoritarian streak that occasionally demands expression.

As a spectator at the French Open, I was appalled by the crowd's lack of support for their countryman, Henri Leconte. They should have been proud to see their country represented in the men's final of this very French event.

I am sure that if Leconte had beaten the odds and won, the French would have made him a national hero. They lost their manners with his defeat.

Cassandra: A worrier given to constant, harping doom-saying. A synonym for crying wolf. This is the classic case, literally, of inverted meaning, because in fact Cassandra was right. She cried wolf and the wolf came. She foretold, correctly, the destruction of Troy.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Indeed, the last time the Democrats won the House of Representatives was in 1982, the same year the corruption in the Democratic administration of Harry Truman came a major issue. But the Democrats quickly reentered the House in 1954, and party control was long established as to make the House Republicans look like Washington rogues by comparison.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Rapture and Death by Martha Clarke

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — In "Miracolo d'Amore," her Italianate reverie about romance and its discontents, Martha Clarke pushes beyond the musical theater experiments of her previous "Garden of Earthly Delights" and "Vienna: Lusthaus."

Call "Miracolo" a dance-theater piece if you wish, but, unlike the other works directed by this one-time Pilobolus dancer, it contains no dancing. Text has also vanished now, to be replaced by an all-purpose Italian double-talk, Peter Brookish bird noises and translated song lyrics from Petrarch.

A show that sounds like opera and looks like a Fellini tour through the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "Miracolo d'Amore" may passively remind visitors of Robert Wilson or Pina Bausch or Stephen Sondheim, but Martha Clarke is shaping a dreamy theatrical form that is unmistakably her own.

Whether that fascinating form alone is a substitute for stimulating content is another matter. Though "Miracolo d'Amore" is supposed to spark provocative thoughts about love and violence between men and women, one finds oneself dwelling on the impressive marshaling of stage images, the pretty voices and, in a field day for professional and amateur critics, the many erudite references to art, literature and music that have been packed into the work's 55 minutes.

A product of no fewer than three cultural festivals — the New York Shakespeare Festival, the Spoleto Festival U.S.A. and the First New York International Festival of the Arts — "Miracolo d'Amore" flirts with becoming the highbrow "Phantom of the Opera."

It is a beautifully achieved, spare-no-expense spectacle in which a director's boundless visual imagination and a melodic pastiche of a score dress up some punishingly anti-erotic clichés about sex and death.

Clarke and her brilliant designers Robert Israel (sets and costumes) and Paul Gallo (lighting) have ventured into the Rococo. Specifically, they have turned to the same Tiepolo drawings of comedia dell'arte clowns that inspired David Hockney in some of



Martha Clarke without the dancing: A scene from her most recent production, "Miracolo d'Amore."

his designs for the Metropolitan Opera's "Parade." Clarke dresses her male performers in the hunched backs and white phallic hats of Pulcinella, the comedia character whose nastiness sometimes extends to wife beating. In loosely connected vignettes, the Pulcinellas somnambulantly pursue a bevy of mysterious women on a Venetian-red piazza and, sure enough, take to beating them.

The women, who first appear in

a circular formation reminiscent of a Matisse dance, are sometimes costumed as human-flower hybrids, after the 19th-century drawings of the French caricaturist Grandville. De-flowered, they parade in the nude with the spaced-out expressions of Paul Delvaux's Surrealist mannequins.

But enough already with art history! Strip the cultural pedigrees from the pictures, and they prove to have only scenic, not intellectu-

al, depth. Does the sight of men engaging in gang rape or wielding rifles gain thematic force because the men wear costumes by Tiepolo? One might argue that it actually sanitizes masculine violence by enclosing it in lush pictorial armor.

Some of the images — especially those featuring a skeleton that has its sadistic way with a Rapunzel-like virgin — are literally-mindedly banal. A few linger. Particularly arresting is a seaside sequence that

shows off the ability of Clarke, her designers and her performers to create metamorphoses (whether Kafkaesque or Grandvillian).

At no point, however, does "Miracolo" cohere and expand to take on a spontaneous, nightmarish life of its own, as "Vienna: Lusthaus" did when it swept us into the true horror of a civilization bent on private and mass destruction.

If anything, "Miracolo" seems to contract and evaporate as it goes along, as though Clarke were giving us a predigested formula gleaned from her past successes.

As in both "Vienna" and "Earthly Delights," her Hieronymus Bosch re-creation, the imagery of "Miracolo" spirals from intimations of Eden to hell, but this time the audience doesn't fly between those points. We're pushed there mechanically by a director who seems to be willing her hallucinations into existence.

Clarke may be better off when her fantasies cluster around a highly specific meditative starting point, whether fine-de-siccle Vienna or Bosch's reach, than when she attempts to embrace an amorphous subject like love. Her views about men, women, sex and violence have not changed from "Vienna," to "Miracolo" — nor, necessarily, should they — but her dramatization of them has lost its visceral vitality. Without a powerful central vision to drive it, "Miracolo" cracks into a mosaic of highly self-conscious little tableaux, each thought out to a fault.

If all that thinking offers few insights into male-female entanglements, it does pay off in meticulous and impressive showmanship.

From the haunting voices of the coloratura Elisabeth Van Ingen and the countertenor John Kelly to the non-verbal acting and contortionist movement of Rob Bessier, Paola Styron and Felix Blaska, the performance level is high.

Israel's claustrophobic set, with its odd angles, windows and doorways, is a microcosm of the labyrinthine mysteries of Venice; Gallo's lighting simulates a tan Tiepolo wash better than the finest art-painter.

Richard Peaslee's score, with its phantoms of Monteverdi madrigals and 19th-century opera is as sumptuous as any he has supplied to a Clarke or Brook production.



Simon Callow as Faust and Peter Lindford as Mephistopheles in the London production.

After 14 Weeks of 'Faust,' Simon Callow Gets His Due

By Francis X. Clines

LONDON — Having finally made a pact with his own grease-painted devil, Simon Callow has been reaping critical praise in the title role of a 7 1/2-hour production of Goethe's "Faust," a rarely performed work, that just completed a run here that succeeded beyond his most infernal dreams.

The 39-year-old actor, director and writer has often confessed bedevilment at the fact that his acting background, though rich and eclectic, is notably weak in the classics.

He tells of having been left bawse and fearful when he attempted "Titus Andronicus" in his younger days; he has openly yearned for the alchemy to transform this shortcoming.

Like Faust, Callow has been granted his wish in spades. He has carried the season's surprise hit on his shoulders, an enormous weave of rhymed couplets in which he opened the play with a virtual 40-minute soliloquy as Faust at age 70, moved in 90 minutes naked and wet as a newborn into rejuvenation at age 25, and then crossed forward to age 120 across four hours of epic joys and agonies.

Toward the latter part of this run, Callow was sensing his feat almost as a hallucination: "I begin to think, 'Have I ever been off this stage?'"

He found that in the four scenes requiring Faust to slump on stage and play at sleeping, he actually could not do it. "Just for a minute, very refreshing, down to alpha level or something."

The play involved a dreamily hazardous set with a heavenly array of high gymnastic steel where Faust and Mephistopheles must agilely repair to bargain and belabor on human tragedy as its core even as, unlike Marlowe, Goethe allowed Faust to escape the devil's clutches at the end.

Callow saw his role as "an unbelievable series of hurdles, like a torture in a way," from the opening monologue's need to set a

tone of credible despair to the numerous subtle shifts of voice, posture and hope required to age convincingly.

"You have to be ahead of the text," he said. "What characterizes great actors is their ability to enter into the thought processes of the character."

He was summoning up the dynamic reverence for language of Maggie Smith.

She just goes right into the center, she's a miracle, sustaining three or four complex thought patterns in the middle of a performance and you understand everything she's thinking.

What was inspiring was she never left her text right to the last performance, going through it before each show, making sure she was thinking as she was talking.

Even so, the mere mechanics of memorization was no small wonder in such a mammoth production as "Faust."

"Learning the lines is the first step, but then the next step is forgetting them so they then can emerge in response to a stimulus from the outside. What I'm paid for is the work I do on myself to try and keep spontaneous about the play."

"Red lorry, yellow lorry," he said, uttering the British actor's classic line for exercising concentration as much as diction.

Soon he was Faust again, fulfilling role and pact with death and the wish that "Through all of time the achievement of my day upon earth will never pass away."

Well, not likely, said Callow. It was he, after all, who had done Faust. "Faust isn't doing me, yet, unfortunately, and I don't know that he ever will," he said.

He sounded sadly Faustian in his frustration. "It's too late, it's always too late," he said and one could only cheer him with the wisdom of his deity: "Red lorry, yellow lorry."

'Secret' for Years, Stradivarius Sells For \$1.2 Million

NEW YORK — For almost 50 years, Julian Altman kept his secret. But as he was dying of cancer, he told his wife that the violin he played at restaurants and society functions was a Stradivarius. It had been stolen in 1936 from Carnegie Hall and he had bought it for \$100.

After he died in 1985, his widow, Marcelle M. Hall, called Lloyd's of London. As the violin's insurer, Lloyd's had paid a \$30,000 claim and was its owner. It reclaimed the violin in May 1987 and put it on the market.

Earlier this year, the Stradivarius was sold in for \$1.2 million to Norbert Brainin, a violinist with the London-based Amadeus Quartet.

Charles Beare, the London dealer who arranged the sale, says the price fell short of the \$1.35 million paid for a Guarneri violin.

"It's the type of story that if you invented it, nobody would believe it," Beare says.

1 TV Museum, 2 Monument Builders

By Michael Kimmelman

NEW YORK — When William N.S. Paley, the architect of CBS, decided to erect a monument commemorating the television industry he helped create, it was to another venerable figure, from the world of architecture, that he turned. Paley's old friend and fellow octogenarian, Philip Johnson, shaped the design for a new Museum of Broadcasting.

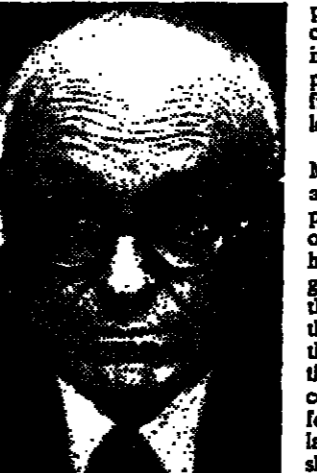
Paley, who is also a co-chairman of the board of the International Herald Tribune, bought the \$12 million for a site at 23 West 52d Street. And Johnson found Paley had more than a few ideas about the building's design.

Paley emphasized his desire that the building be "subtly dignified and beautiful." When the architect's first plan suggested an ornate facade, Paley balked. "Too gimmicky, too frilly" he decided, and the next several months were spent with the architect and client jockeying over a less complex design. Johnson acknowledges that "there used to be towers and arches, now it's extremely simple, it's just there."

The proposed 17-story tower will allow the cramped 12-year-old in-



Paley (left) and Johnson shaped the new broadcasting museum.



situation, now in a narrow building Paley owns on East 53d Street, to expand into much larger quarters. There will be bigger theaters, four times as many consoles at which visitors can view the collection.

For Johnson, the Museum of Broadcasting constitutes his first museum design in many years. Paley wanted the building, boxed into

a narrow site, to cut a grand profile along the street. At the same time, a slender facade had to accommodate separate entrances for the museum and for the office tower that will rise above it, providing rental income to the museum for several years and, eventually, space into which it can expand.

Each year the major networks, public television and the cable companies make available to the institution thousands of hours of programming and advertisements, from which the museum's staff selects a portion for its collection.

The museum's president, Robert M. Batschia, said that the choices are based not only on a show's popularity but also on its archival or technical importance. Curators have discovered hundreds of programs that were believed lost, all of them adding to a collection of tapes that has become far too large for the small building that now houses the museum. With a new space comes expanded storage facilities for the archives and preservation laboratories to keep them in good shape.

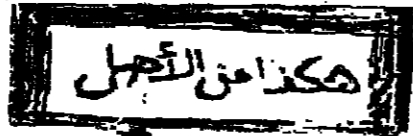
According to Batschia and Paley, broadcasts from the earlier days of radio and television remain among the few major items missing from the collection. "We had such trouble just dealing with the present, there wasn't any time to think of the future," said Paley, speaking about his own experiences during the infancy of these media. "No one thought of saving anything. We had no sense of what we were accomplishing for history."

October 1988 3 MONDAY 4 TUESDAY 1992 Marketing and Media Across One Market Conference Amsterdam

Mark Your Calendar Now! The International Herald Tribune and Leo Burnett Limited are cosponsoring a major international conference in Amsterdam on October 4. The conference "1992: A Single Minded Vision - Marketing and Media Across One Market" is designed to brief senior management with marketing, advertising and media responsibilities on the implications of 1992 for their industry.

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Financial and market data including International Financial, S. Foreign, and Interest Rates.







DOLLAR: U.S. Currency Moves Up on Yen in Europe

(Continued from first finance page)
ures, due out on July 15, could be a crucial guide to dollar direction, with dealers saying the trade deficit would have to narrow on a seasonally adjusted basis to under \$10 billion to show that the dollar's recent strength was not just a speculative bubble.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Prev. Source: Reuters

weak, despite a half-point rise in bank base rates to 10 percent, a move already widely discounted by the currency markets.
It finished against the dollar at \$1.6380 after a previous finish of \$1.7005. It fell to 3.0777 DM from 3.0967 on Friday.

Observers Say Bank of Japan Is Letting Interest Rates Creep Higher

TOKYO—The Bank of Japan is quietly initiating a gentle upward trend in interest rates in a clear shift away from its earlier neutral monetary stance, according to managers at banks and securities houses.
The reason for the change is the sharp rise of the dollar against the yen, which is increasing the potential for inflation, they pointed out.

Some money traders said the Saturday rises in bill discount rates were aimed at moderating the rise of the dollar against the yen, while others said the Bank of Japan is just using the advance of the U.S. currency as an excuse to nudge up rates.
"I don't think the rises in bill rates were aimed solely at moderating the dollar's rise, or were an early attempt to stabilize prices," said Kishiro Fujita, manager of the short-term section of Daiwa Securities Co.'s bond department.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Ask, Prev. Source: Reuters

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Ask, Prev. Source: Reuters

Koreans Report Auto Export Dip

SEOUL—South Korea's three major automakers exported 247,661 cars in the first six months of 1988, down from 257,857 of the first half of 1987, officials of the three companies announced Monday.
Hyundai Corp. exported 179,297 cars exported in the first half of 1988 against 210,170 in the same period, Daewoo Corp., 29,416 against 29,659, and Kia Motor Corp., 38,948 against 18,028.

Purchasing Managers Say U.S. Economy Grew in June

NEW YORK—The U.S. economy expanded at a healthy pace in June as production and new orders by manufacturers surged, according to a survey of purchasing executives released Monday.
The National Association of Purchasing Management, which conducts a monthly survey of economic trends at more than 250 industrial companies, said its index of economic growth soared to 59.3 percent in June from 55.1 percent in May.
Twelve percent, down from 16 percent the previous month, said the number of new orders fell.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 4th July 1988

Large table listing international fund quotations with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, Prev. Includes various global and regional funds.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask, Prev.

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Table listing international classified services with columns: City, Service Name, Contact Information.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew GREENE at 613595P for further information.

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Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including Trelleborg, Swiss Group, and others.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Trelleborg Acquires 10% of SKF

STOCKHOLM — Trelleborg, a Swedish industrial group, said Monday that it had acquired 10 percent of the shares in SKF, the world's leading maker of ball bearings...

competition, which was exacerbating overcapacity in the European market for ball bearings. Trelleborg, whose main activities are in mining, rubber, tires and fastener...

rose a further 5 kronor Monday to 355 on the strength of the Trelleborg announcement, while the B. nonvoting, shares rose 7 kronor to 325.

SEB Will Buy Rowenta for \$170 Million

PARIS — The French appliances group SEB SA will buy Rowenta-Werke GmbH from Chicago Pacific Corp. of the United States for \$170 million...

Beazer to Sell Chemicals Unit of Koppers for \$600 Million

LONDON — Beazer PLC said Monday that it would sell the chemicals business of Koppers Co., its recently acquired U.S. subsidiary, for \$600 million to an investor group led by managers of the unit.

employment issue as part of the deal, said J. Roger Beidler, a vice president of Koppers. The management group reportedly will obtain financing from Sterling Group, a Houston-based investment banking firm run by Gordon A. Cain...

Canada to Buy 60 Agusta-Westland Helicopters

ROME — Canada will buy 60 civilian-version EH-101 helicopters made by a joint venture of Italy's Agusta SpA and Westland Group PLC of Britain, Agusta announced Monday.

give the total value of the order. A company spokeswoman said each helicopter carried an average value of around \$12 million, but the exact worth depended on the specifics of the aircraft.

Britain's last helicopter maker. Canada has already ordered 45 military versions of the EH-101, bringing its total orders to 105. Agusta said Monday that EH-101 orders and options total 222 after the Canadian order.

Swiss Group Acquires 20% of Le Point

PARIS — The Swiss media group Ringier has acquired a 20 percent stake in the French newspaper Le Point, the publication said Monday.

WATER: U.S. Industry Is Rethinking Conservation as Drought Underscores the Necessity

(Continued from first finance page) steel and chemical factories have increasingly installed recirculating equipment. Companies in California's Silicon Valley have been scrambling to conserve because the water system relies on the runoff of melted snow.

Gillette executives said they felt like freaks worrying about water in the early 1970s. However, other companies in the area — including Polaroid Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and Varian Associates — subsequently embarked on their own water-saving programs.

Chemical Bank Home Loans

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Business School Lausanne. SATURDAY M.B.A. Computer & information systems. Next course starts August 6, 1988.

Vertical text on the left margin: 'this. le a. IHT journalist in Asia well for 30 working Western of their cities and II. You couldn't business travelers table guide with n. s and how they was, transpor-tastic contacts. kes: technical. to go, what to are the world's look for in four x weekend-ing d information, trip to Asia or guide from the wspaner that's since 1980. the People's tion. Osaka, Seoul. 501. Available der form. EL y Coed, France. at French receiv- in other cur-renc. asterCard. U.S. \$16.00 each. 5-7-88



1987: Profits up 16% Dividend Increased 1988: Positive Trend Continues

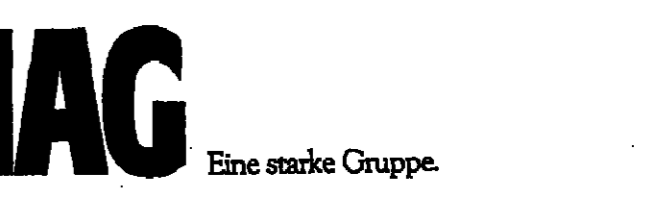
1987 in Review Record Results. In 1987, the VIAG-Group, with its three sectors energy, aluminium, and chemicals, realized sales of DM 8.4 billion and boosted consolidated net income by 16 percent to DM 191 million.

Strengthening of the Group's Structure. VIAG completed the following acquisitions in the early months of 1988 in order to strengthen its industrial sectors: 34.5% of ALUMETALL, one of the leading German producers of aluminium castings...

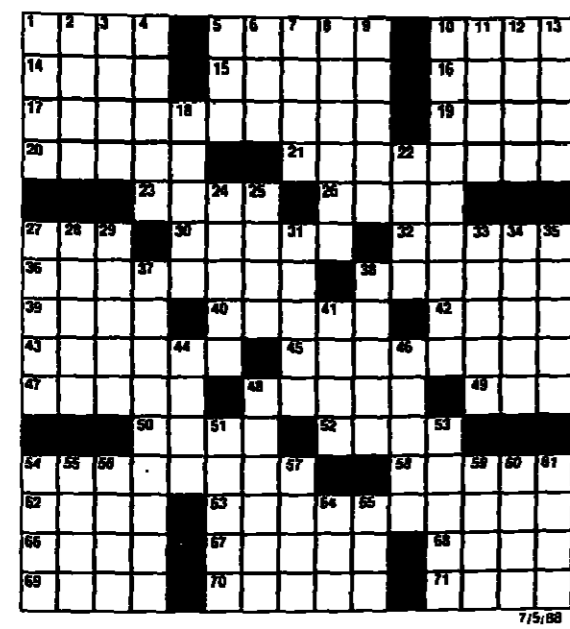
Outlook for 1988. Projections for 1988 call for a continuation of the positive development of business as well as for profits at least at the previous year's level.

Table with 2 columns: Key Figures and Change. Rows include SALES VOLUME (Energy +7%, Natural gas -11%, Aluminium +3%, Chemicals +12%), SALES REVENUE (Energy -7%, Aluminium +11%, Chemicals +21%, VIAG-Group +5%), CAPITAL INVESTMENTS -9%, EMPLOYEES -2%.

For further information, please write to VIAG AG, Georg-von-Boeselager-Strasse 25, D-5300 Bonn 1, West Germany.



Energie. Aluminium. Chemie. Eine starke Gruppe.



- ACROSS
1 Petulant person
5 Sonoran sandwiches
10 Endure
14 Utah ski haven
15 Worship
17 Tournament of sorts
19 Brio
20 Slow-witted
21 Scrapheap
23 9144 meter
26 Straggles
27 European viper
30 Infettered
32 Sudden breezes
36 Cocktail component, at times
38 Declare
39 Woody's Annie
40 Coffee-table book
42 Piece for Price
43 Occurs afterward
45 "Naked Came"
47 Charger, 1969
48 Joe Friday's grist
49 Winter time in N.Y.C.
50 Indonesian island
52 Security device

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



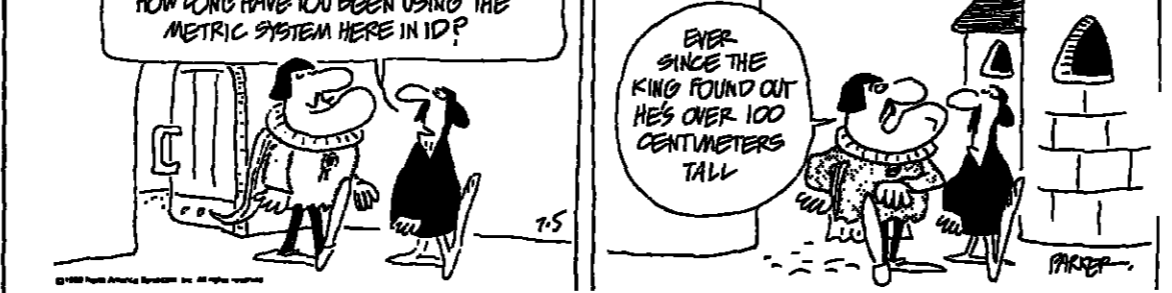
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WEATHER

Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, and OCEANIA. It lists weather conditions and temperatures for various cities.

Advertisement for Goldstar electronics. Text: 'West Germany: the land of quality craftsmanship. West Germany: the land where 300,000 Goldstar TVs and 400,000 Goldstar VCRs are produced every year. Computers/Audio/Video/Home Appliances Floppy Disk/Audio & Video Cassettes'.

BOOKS

ADAM, EVE AND THE SERPENT

By Elaine Pagels. 189 pages. \$17.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

SHORT stories can cast long shadows. The story of Adam and Eve and their expulsion from Eden, compressed into two brief chapters in the Book of Genesis, has been made to yield meanings that have colored the whole course of Christian thinking about freedom, morality and human nature.

Most commonly, it has provided the basis for the doctrine of original sin. "In Adam's fall," as children used to be taught by the New England Primer, "we sinned all."

Yet for most early Christians, the lesson to be drawn from the story was very different. Though it plainly carried a warning, they also saw in it grounds for hope, a message of universal freedom — the freedom to make moral choices — rather than one of preordained depravity.

It was only in the course of the fourth century that the notion of a universal fall from grace became firmly entrenched, and with it the assumption that sexual desire was inherently sinful.

In "Adam, Eve, and the Serpent," Elaine Pagels addresses herself to the question of how and why such a momentous change came about.

Pagels is already well known as the author of "The Gnostic Gospels," which won the National Book Award in the United States, and

her new book will only serve to confirm her reputation as both a scholar and a popular interpreter.

The tale she has to tell is a complicated one. At first sight, for example, it might seem as though the decisive break with previous attitudes toward procreation and sexuality, both Jewish and pagan, occurred at the very outset of the Christian era. Jesus praised celibacy and set the claims of his ministry above traditional family obligations; Paul went even further in the negative terms in which he spoke of sexual activity.

But such attitudes, Pagels argues, were essentially the result not of revelation from the flesh, but of what both men saw as the need to prepare for the end of the world. And their more radical views were in any case toned down by moderate-minded disciples in the generation or so that followed.

Pagels has a fascinating chapter on gnostic interpretations of the Adam and Eve story. Most gnostic texts depict Adam as representing the ordinary psyche while Eve represents the higher spiritual self, some of them even as far as to treat the serpent, in what they see as his wisdom, as a manifestation of Christ.

Heady stuff; but she also reminds us that in the end, with their belief in a primordial fall that occurred before Adam and Eve were created, gnostics allowed a far smaller role for free will than orthodox Christians did.

One important way of asserting that free will, it was believed, was through abstaining from sex. But by the fourth century, as Pagels shows, the claims of celibacy were being urged with a new authoritarian vehemence, which had very little suggestion of freedom about it.

When the monk Julian, a celibate himself, argued that celibacy was not necessarily holier than marriage, he drew down the wrath of some of the greatest names in the history of the Church, including Jerome and Ambrose and their younger contemporary Augustine.

With Augustine, the transformation was finally complete. Not only did he condemn the very act of sex as unnatural; he argued that the Fall had initiated the unending hereditary transmission of sin, and that true freedom was unattainable; indeed, it was Adam's desire for freedom that had been his (and our) undoing.

Within the framework of Christian history, her book is continuously rewarding and illuminating.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Chess puzzle solution grid. Text: 'SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE' followed by a grid of letters.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

T THROUGHOUT Anatoly Karpov's numerous encounters with Gary Kasparov, it could be emphasized that the former world champion was bloody but uncowed. Is this still true? In their four tie matches — the first was annulled, two were narrowly won by Kasparov and the last one, in Seville 1987, ended in a tie — the players had contested a record-breaking 120 games with a 60%-50% edge for Kasparov. Indeed, the Seville tie match left Kasparov keep the championship only because he was the incumbent. Clearly, no intimidation was involved here.

But in the European Options Exchange Match-Tournament in Amsterdam, Kasparov collapsed against Karpov, losing two of their four games and drawing the other two. However, it was not just the score, nor coming in second, 2½ points behind Kasparov, but the disheartening way that he lost his round-five encounter to Kasparov, that points to his being cowed.

There was nothing especially threatening about the way Kasparov handled the opening; the retreat 6 N-N3, is an old-fashioned method of counter-attacking this branch of the Caro-Kann Defense. The position after 14... P-QN3 was only minimally advantageous for White.

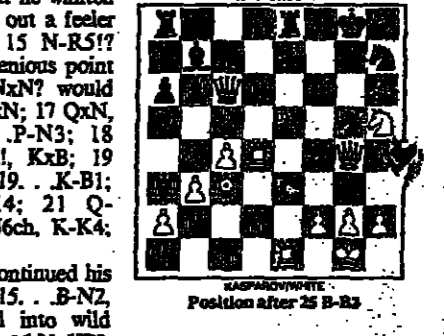
Nevertheless, Kasparov suddenly revealed that he wanted action by putting out a feeler for attack with 15 N-R5!! There was an ingenious point involved: 15... N-N7 would allow 16 N-R7, N-N7: 17 Q-K3: 18 B-P4; 18 B-P4: 19 Q-R4; 18 B-B3 (or 19... K-B1; 20 B-N6, N-K4; 21 Q-R8mate); 20 Q-N6ch, K-K4; 21 Q-N3.

When Karpov continued his development with 15... B-N2, Kasparov plunged into wild complications with 16 N-KP7, only to find that after 16... P-N3 (16... Q-B3?: 17 N/6-B4); 17 Q-R4; 18 B-P4; 18 B-P4; 19 Q-R4; 18 B-P4, his attack had been rebuffed.

Karpov ripped the remnants of the white attack to shreds with 24... B-R6!; but, incredibly, after 25 B-B3, he failed to follow through with 25... B-N7, which would virtually have forced Kasparov to resign.

He put the game away — after 29 R-B, he could have played 29... Q-K3!; 30 Q-Q4, Q-K3: 31 Q-N4 (31 N-B4, N-R6ch); 31 Q-Q1, Q-K3; 32 Q-R8; 33 Q-R8, N-R6ch, finishing Kasparov's resistance. Instead, he weakly played 32... R-K2; 33 R-K2, R-K8ch, K-B2; 33 R-Q7ch, K-B1, allowing Kasparov to get back into the fight after 34 Q-R4, R-Q.

Both players were in time trouble by now and Kasparov



Position after 25 B-B3

started with 35 R-PN7 when he could have obtained the upper hand with 35 R-B. Kasparov's alternative also gave him an end game with four pawns for a piece, but that was to prove temporary. After 39 P-Q3, Karpov was on the point of recovering one pawn with 39... B-R7, which would have made the outcome of the game unclear. However, at this juncture, with just two moves to go, Karpov overstepped the time limit and was forfeited.

Table with columns for 'Rank', 'Name', and 'Score'. Lists chess players and their performance in a tournament.

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World Stock Markets

Large table of stock market data. Columns include 'Market', 'Index', 'Change', and 'Previous'. Lists markets like Amsterdam, Johannesburg, London, Frankfurt, etc.

Table with columns for 'Market', 'Index', 'Change', and 'Previous'. Lists various stock markets and their performance.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page. Includes 'Edber' logo and text about John Feinstein and a book review.

SPORTS

Edberg Subdues Becker 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2 in Wimbledon Final

By John Feinstein

WIMBLEDON, England — There has never been any doubt about Stefan Edberg's tennis talent. What has been questioned is his desire, his used to win when it really mattered, his toughness. On Monday, once and for all, he answered those questions emphatically.

Edberg waited 4½ hours to play five games before being weathered out for the night — feeling as if the tournament had already gone on forever. "I played the defending champion in the quarterfinals and then I played the No. 1 player in the world in the semis," he said. "I really wanted to play on Sunday. By today, I had the feeling I had been at this tournament too long."

But it was Becker who looked sharp when play began again. Aided by a double fault, he broke Edberg to lead 4-3. Both held for 5-4 and then — surprise — it rained again.

Becker came back from the 100-minute delay and quickly served out the first set. He seemed well on his way to a third Wimbledon title; he had never lost on Center Court; he is confident with Edberg on the other side of the net.

Early in the second set, there was no hint that all of that would end. Becker saved two break points in the second game and then had his chance to break at 3-1 — on another Edberg double fault.

In the final at Queen's Club three weeks earlier Edberg double-faulted twice in the final set to lose the match. Becker had commented that Edberg tended to double-fault in key situations against him. But on this Monday, on this break point, Edberg kicked a serve in and Becker's backhand return sailed wider; Edberg served out from there.

able to get the ball back into play, and when I do that I think I have a chance against him." Edberg got the only break he needed in the third set's third game with two gorgeous returns, one a forehand, the other a backhand. There was no reason to believe that one break of serve would be Becker's undoing. He's always been at his best here behind divided, and the Becker who had behind and rolled and boomed as a teenager — (he's now all of 20) just wasn't there on Monday. This was a frustrated young man, walking around Center Court talking to himself as Edberg

continued to volley with astonishing consistency. "He didn't miss," Becker said. "He just played very good tennis the last two sets. I couldn't seem to get the ball past him when I had to. Everything I did was a step slow." Becker only won five points on Edberg's serve in the third set. By now, Edberg knew Becker was in trouble and he knew he had to win the match before he turned it around. "I just wanted to get it done as fast as possible," he said.

So he did, breaking Becker in the opening game of the fourth set. Ironically, the break came on a

double fault, his seventh of the match. It was only a matter of time after that. Edberg was as resolute on his serve in the fourth set as he had been in the third, dropping only six points. In all, he lost only 13 points in 12 service games after saving the vital second-set break point.

Edberg broke again to lead 4-1. Ten minutes later, he reached match point with a sharp forehand volley. With the crowd shrieking for both players, Edberg served one more time. Becker bombed a return and Edberg's lunging volley sat up high and short. Becker closed in, wound up — and hammered the ball into the tape. Edberg was falling backward in anticipation of the ball rocketing at him, and he just kept going. But as he landed his arms were over his head with joy. Becker, gracious as ever, climbed over the net to congratulate him.

When the Duke of Kent handed him the Challenge Cup, Edberg posed with it, kissing it happily as Becker watched, knowing for the first time the emptiness that a losing finalist feels. But he didn't lose his sense of humor. As Edberg walked off the court with the trophy, Becker turned to him and said, "Can I touch it? I want to know what it feels like at least for one second."

He will probably know what it feels like again. But this was Edberg's tournament — he won only one match in straight sets, and had to come from two sets down in the semifinals to beat Miloslav Mecir — and Edberg's day. "I worked very hard for this for a very long time," he said. "I came here with a lot to prove to people and a lot to prove to myself. I think today I did that."

Indeed, he played a match worthy of a Wimbledon champion, and on Monday night that was just what he was.

American League: A Day With No Relief in Sight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Late-inning flops are West Germany, 4-4, 7-2, 6-4, 6-2; San Diego, 7-10, 208-4, 7-11. After New York took a 3-2 lead in the top of the 10th on Dave Winfield's RBI single, Harold Baines opened the White Sox half of the inning with a walk. One out later, Pasqua hit his 12th home run of the year. It is the 12th time this season that New York has lost in the opposition's final run at bat.

On a Sunday, Oakland's Eckersley, Minnesota's Reardon and Boston's Smith all blew save

game-tying double. One out later, Reardon intentionally walked Billy Jo Robidoux to load the bases. Swann then walked on four pitches. Royals 3, Red Sox 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, Smith yielded Ke-

vin Seitzer's game-tying double in the seventh and Willie Wilson's RBI single in the eighth. Boston led 2-1 when a one-out double by George Brett in the seventh chased starter Mike Smithson.

Rangers 13, Orioles 1: In Arlington, Texas, Bob Brower hit a grand slam and had six RBIs to pace the rout of Baltimore. Winner Jose Guzman was bidding for his second straight shutout until Joe Orsulak hit his first home run of the season in the eighth.

Cardinals 5, Padres 4: In the National League, in San Diego, Tom Brunansky's homer in the ninth rallied St. Louis past the Padres. Smith one out in the inning, Ozzie Smith singled off Lance McCullers; Willie McGee struck out before Brunansky drove his 11th home run of the year — and fifth off San Diego — into the left-field seats.

Cubs 2, Dodgers 1: In Los Angeles, Rick Stolicchio allowed six hits and struck out nine over his 7½ innings, and rookie Mark Grace drove in the winning run with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly. Sutcliffe is 19-7 lifetime at Dodger Stadium.

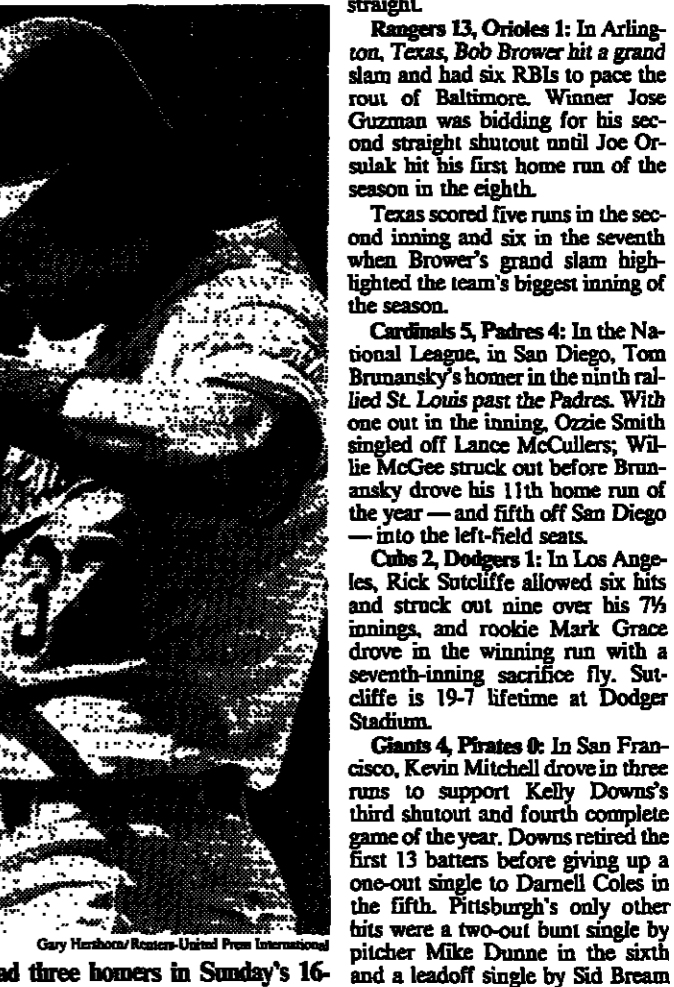
Giants 4, Pirates 0: In San Francisco, Kevin Mitchell drove in three runs to support Keith Down's third shutout and fourth complete game in the fifth. Downs retired the first 13 batters before giving up a one-out single to Darnell Coles in the fifth. Pittsburgh's only other hits were a two-out bunt single by pitcher Mike Dunne in the sixth and a leadoff single by Sid Bream in the eighth.

Reds hit a two-run double and Bill Long blanked the Yankees on five hits through seven innings. Bobby Thigpen relieved to start the eighth and the Yankees tied the score on Ricky Henderson's double and singles by Don Mattingly, Jack Clark and Winfield.

Athletics 9, Blue Jays 8: In Toronto, Eckersley gave up the tying run in the ninth, but Oakland, which got three homers from Jose Canseco, outlasted the Blue Jays on Mark McGwire's home run in the 16th. Canseco, whose 23 homers lead the majors, drove in six runs on the day.

The winners used 21 players, including pitcher Gene Nelson as a pinch runner; his 12th-inning stolen base was the first by an American League pitcher since the designated hitter rule came into effect in 1973.

Brewers 4, Twins 3: In Milwaukee, Reardon walked Dale Sveum with the bases loaded in the eighth to force in the deciding run. Minnesota led 3-2 when Robin Yount singled off Keith Atherton with one out in the Brewer eighth and Jeffrey Leonard was hit by a pitch. Reardon, who has 21 saves, relieved and pinch-hit Darryl Hamilton hit his first pitch for a



Oakland's Jose Canseco, who had three homers in Sunday's 16-inning victory over Toronto, examining one of his tools of his trade.

rd for Sweden agents have made the of Sweden's narcotics agents in the southern port of Stockholm, found the \$5 million dollars in a

re arrested and charged with the Dutch suspects were syndicates in Holland.

Inspections Start jet missile specialists arrived in West Germany with nuclear missiles.

ed in the United States in Union. The Americans will seek on about 3,200 cuban port missile contains

he first type of inspection has given information on whether there are and where they establish a guide, called a th what is actually there.

a Province in Argentina, the primary of the growing a Peronist candidate, in elections next year. (AP)

tens Security it's Schiphol airport is a contract, shifted security being stopped by security on in a plastic bag to

orkers received security this could easily be used in the aboard aircraft. Schiphol are on a regular basis, or resumed their strike Sunday Paris on Monday. The airline crews of the Airbus A-320

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Sunday's Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League games, listing teams and scores.

Major League Leaders

Table listing top performers in various categories like batting average, home runs, etc.

TRANSITION

Baseball transition news including roster moves and trades for various teams.

World Cup as Seminal Boost for U.S. Soccer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Staging the 1994 World Cup finals will provide the shot in the arm soccer needs to take off in the United States, says Paul Steidl, the director of the consortium behind the U.S. bid to host the competition.

The awarding to the United States of the quadrennial cup finals, the second biggest international sports event worldwide after the

summer Olympic Games, was announced in Zurich. In the voting by FIFA's 21-member executive board, the United States received 10 votes, Morocco 7 and Brazil 2.

Said Steidl, director of World Cup USA 1994: "The decision is very important for our sport. It means soccer moves from page 15 behind the tires adds to the front page. The World Cup will be the

ultimate intravenous feed that will give it the kick-start it needs. Once that takes place, the game in this country will be changed forever."

Steidl said U.S. sports fans need to experience world-class soccer first-hand before they will begin to follow U.S. professional teams as they do baseball, football and basketball. "Once we see what the game is all about — not Saturday and Sunday kick and run [the semipro leagues] — it'll be like the National Basketball Association or college football," he said. "They'll be hooked. Just ask anyone who has seen the World Cup."

The 1994 competition will be the 15th World Cup (see Scoreboard). The United States, which will become the first nation outside Europe or South America to stage the monthlong, 52-match tournament among 24 nations, automatically qualifies as host.

U.S. teams have not advanced past the qualifying rounds since 1950. The country made the cup finals in 1930, 1934 and 1950; it is 3-4 in its three appearances, including a stunning 1-0 victory over England in 1950 at Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

"The World Cup will give us a clearly defined goal," said Werner Fricker, president of the U.S. Soccer Federation. "It will give us the opportunity to develop a major, national professional league system. The U.S. is rich in soccer tradition — sorry, football tradition...."

The facilities in the South are the Orange Bowl (75,355), Miami Joe Robbie Stadium (74,990), Fort Lauderdale, Florida; the Citrus Bowl (66,260), Orlando, Florida; and Tampa Stadium (74,317), Tampa, Florida.

Midwest sites proposed are Arrowhead Stadium (78,065), Kansas City, Missouri; the Cotton Bowl (72,000), Dallas; Soldier Field (66,260) Chicago; and the Minnesota Sports Stadium (under construction; 90,000), Blaine, Minnesota.

Western facilities submitted include the Rose Bowl (103,553), Pasadena, California; Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum (92,516); Husky Stadium (72,484), Seattle; Parker Stadium (40,593), Corvallis, Oregon; and the Silver Bowl (30,000), Las Vegas. (AP, AP, UPI)

Guatemala Gets Berth FIFA announced Monday that Guatemala has been chosen to replace Mexico in the soccer tournament at the 1988 Summer Olympics. The Associated Press reported from Zurich, Guatemala will face Zambia, Iraq and Italy in Group B during the first round of the 16-nation competition, being held in five South Korean cities.

FIFA last week banned Mexico from international soccer for two years, including the 1988 Games and the 1990 World Cup in Italy. The action stemmed from the Mexican youth team's using four players over the age limit of 20 in April's regional eliminations for the world championship.

World Cup Sites

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

World Cup Sites: List of venues and capacities for the 1994 World Cup.

SOCCER

World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

SOCCER

World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

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World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

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SOCCER

World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

SOCCER

World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

SIDELINES

Benepe a Winner in First PGA Outing

OAK BROOK, Illinois (UPI) — Jim Benepe, playing in his first PGA tour event, shot a 2-under-par 70 Sunday to edge Peter Jacobsen one stroke to win the 85th Western Open golf tournament.

Benepe bogeyed the final hole to finish at 10-under-par 278. Jacobsen needed only a par to win, but he hit a 7-iron second shot past the 18th green and into a creek. After dropping, he played a wedge from the rough near the creek, then missed a comeback 20-foot (6.0-meter) putt that would have forced a playoff. The double-bogey was his first of the tournament and gave him a 75 for the round.

"I'm overwhelmed," said Benepe, 24. "There's no feeling like winning. I figured I had lost it, and Peter gets the tournament to me."

Benepe, the 1987 Canadian tour rookie of the year, became the first golfer in 15 years to win in his first PGA tournament. Ben Crenshaw won the 1973 Texas Open in his debut.

Jacobson had a four-stroke lead entering the final round but after a bogey at No. 10 he dropped to 11-under and into a tie with Benepe. Iso Aoki of Japan and Brad Faxon, shooting closing 69, were at 280.

SOCCER

World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

SOCCER

World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

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World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

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World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

SOCCER

World Cup Sites (continued) listing specific stadium details.

ART BUCHWALD

Trust, Don't Verify

LENINGRAD—These are more notes of a man who only spent a week in Russia but he would rather trust than verify what the Soviets are doing.



Buchwald

Why are such large numbers of tourists fighting to get into the Soviet Union? It's part of glasnost. The Evil Empire has opened its doors and all nationalities are dying to see what they have been missing. It turns out it is everything they thought it would be—and less.

Each person in our group was allowed to make one request of Soviet officials.

"Please," I begged, "don't send America any more Russian taxi drivers—at least until the ones you sent us already learn how to get from Kennedy Airport to Manhattan."

It was a short visit, but very pleasant. The one question we were constantly asked was, why did Americans like Gorbachev? Our answer was simple: "Because he doesn't look like a Communist."

"Thank you," he said. "Because of glasnost, the surgeon general of the United States has made us promise to warn you that cigarettes could not only be hazardous to your health but to your five-year plan as well."

There are certain scenes that stick in your mind when you are traveling. The one that remains most vivid to me took place at Peter the Great's Summer Palace outside of Leningrad, which had been almost completely destroyed during World War II and then rebuilt by the Russians. I was walking through one of the great halls talking to Jim Berry, the cartoonist, and Jim Boren, the professional bureaucrat, and his wife Alice, when a group of tourists angrily went, "Shshshshh."

It turned out that they were German and became furious about the noise we were making because it prevented them from hearing their guide relate how the German army had destroyed Peter's palace.

There is a real problem for tourists as well as residents in the Soviet Union. There is a suspicion that all menus are decided by a food czar in the Kremlin, and that the exact same meal is served to everyone, four hours after the waiter takes the order. There are no chefs left in Russia. There are just dissidents cooking bad meals while waiting to get their exit visas for Brooklyn.

The only tourists I observed who were able to handle the bad food, the heat, the long waits and abuse

from hotel employees were little old American ladies in Nike tennis shoes. No matter how many times they were knocked down, they came up off the mat for another round, thus convincing Gorbachev once and for all that the United States was not a paper tiger.

Why are such large numbers of tourists fighting to get into the Soviet Union? It's part of glasnost. The Evil Empire has opened its doors and all nationalities are dying to see what they have been missing. It turns out it is everything they thought it would be—and less.

Because automobile production is down, the Soviet Union now has more alternate parking places than any country in the non-Free World. And the good news is that if you are a tourist, you don't have to worry about spending any money in Russia because there is nothing to buy.

But there are some disappointments. In the old days, the KGB followed all foreign visitors. If you were important enough, they would compromise you with a Russian bimbo, and then take pictures of the two of you with a hidden camera, which were later shown in the first-run movie houses in Samarkand.

Now, however, because there are so many tourists in the country, the KGB has thrown in the towel, and the bimbo who picks you up in a bar is just that.

Each person in our group was allowed to make one request of Soviet officials.

"Please," I begged, "don't send America any more Russian taxi drivers—at least until the ones you sent us already learn how to get from Kennedy Airport to Manhattan."

It was a short visit, but very pleasant. The one question we were constantly asked was, why did Americans like Gorbachev? Our answer was simple: "Because he doesn't look like a Communist."

"Thank you," he said. "Because of glasnost, the surgeon general of the United States has made us promise to warn you that cigarettes could not only be hazardous to your health but to your five-year plan as well."

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Louvre Pyramid Makes a Glowing Debut

By Edward Cody

PARIS—After a stormy courtship, the elegant old Louvre married its new glass pyramid, with Pierre Boulez and the Orchestre National de France supplying the music for the ceremony.

True to the history of this affair, the sky went gray, and rain broke up the concert twice Sunday evening, the first time after only half an hour. Even so, it was an impressive display. As natural light faded, the golden light from within the pyramid came up. I.M. Pei's controversial monument had been at the audience's back during the concert, so it was not until they fled for cover that many in the crowd saw its full splendor. Freshly scrubbed, it glowed from within, set off by triangulated fountains that sent up illuminated spray against the background of the museum's historic facades.

It marked the first time Paris opinion makers had been invited to see Pei's much-discussed addition to the Louvre in its full majesty, and it was a major social event. Many of the 2,000 guests were lined up on Rue de Rivoli two hours before the concert. Indeed, weather notwithstanding, the evening's atmosphere seemed to send several years of backbiting over the project into the darkness.

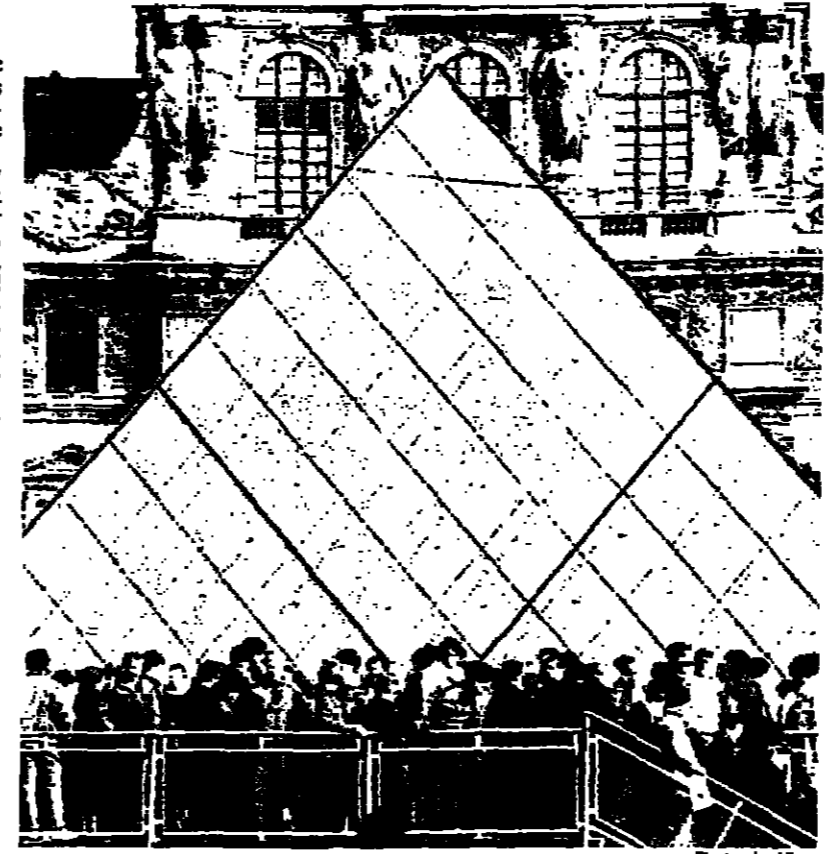
Although Parisians watched the 72-foot (22-meter) pyramid rise beneath construction cranes last winter and President Francois Mitterrand formally inaugurated it in March, the concert marked its true coming-out. But much work remains before museum-goers get to use the monument as Pei intended. That is scheduled for the end of the year, in time for the bicentennial of France's 1789 revolution.

The pyramid, in the Cour Napoleon between the Louvre's two wings, has been the focus of the controversy over Pei's project. But extensive changes also have taken place underground and out of sight. The excavation, covering 750,000 square feet (70,000 square meters), made way for a wide entrance hall called by the pyramid.

Four smaller glass pyramids surround the main monument. The foyer has been flanked by space for subterranean shops, restaurants, an auditorium and passages to the museum proper.

In 1983 Mitterrand picked Pei, a Chinese-born American architect, to turn the Louvre from a former royal palace with a lot of art treasures into a modern museum. He made the decision after seeing and admiring Pei's design for the East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, thus arranging what is likely to become his presidency's chief cultural legacy.

The \$350 million project required expanding the museum into the Richelieu wing, occupied by the Finance Ministry.



Visitors looking over I.M. Pei's glass pyramid at the Louvre earlier this year.

Pei, 71, concluded that the expansion could best be accomplished through a large underground entrance and reception area that would provide information about nearly 4,000 of the Louvre's works.

Pei contended that the pyramid was the best way to bring daylight to the underground space while at the same time creating a dramatic image above the ground. The pyramid and the foyer beneath already have taken on much of what will be their final appearance. By day, the shifting Paris sky sends light down through the pyramid; the rays are picked up and relayed by a floor of creamy stone quarried at Chassagne in the Burgundy wine country.

Pei said last week that he had only one regret about his idea now that it has taken shape. The pyramid, although made of specially composed glass, has proved less effective than he had hoped, partly because of the often dark Paris sky, but also because of the amount of dirt that settles on the work.

As a result, one of the first orders he gave on his latest arrival here was for a cleanup before Sunday's concert. Mitterrand spent a day negotiating the 517-degree glass slopes in hand, to wash off urban grime and pigeon droppings.

under the Cour Napoleon, archaeologists found thousands of artifacts from nearly eight centuries of Paris history. Under the Cour Carrée, the enclosed courtyard that encompasses the Louvre's oldest section, the uncovered remains of the original 12th-century fortress built under Philippe Auguste and walls from additions made 200 years later by Charles V. These have been restored in what is now a light archaeological crypt that gives visitors an impression of walking back into history.

The Louvre was first known as Lupara, after its site on what was then the edge of Paris. Along with its name, the building has been transformed by the vicissitudes of French history. The newest parts were completed only under Napoleon III in the 19th century.

The Louvre's role as a symbol of royal authority is so alive that Edouard Balladur, finance minister under the previous government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, refused to leave the Richelieu wing despite Mitterrand's pleas, citing a fear that his new quarters might lack the appropriate

prestige. His replacement, Pierre Bérégovoy, a Mitterrand friend and political ally, has pledged to move within a year to new headquarters in the Bercy section of Paris to make way for the museum's expansion.

This delay continued the political tension that underlay much of the earlier opposition to Pei's design. As the architect recalled last week, he was generally championed by the Paris newspaper Liberation, which supports Mitterrand, and opposed by Le Figaro, which opposes the president and most of the major cultural projects begun during his presidency.

But Chirac, one of Mitterrand's main political enemies, who also is mayor of Paris, was an early convert to the design. At the same time, Parisians love nothing better than a fight over some cultural project, and Pei's design encountered opposition from powerful nonpolitical quarters as well. The Louvre director, André Chabaud, resigned in 1983, saying the expansion plans were "unfeasible" and the pyramid contained "architectural risks."

Some officials in the Department of Historical Monuments complained that the pyramid would be "incongruous," and would destroy the harmony of a celebrated view stretching unobstructed from the museum up the Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe.

Michel Guy, who was culture minister in an earlier Chirac government in the mid-70s, organized the Association for Renovating the Louvre to oppose Pei's project. Under Pei's plan, he warned, the entrance would have a "concentration camp atmosphere." Two other architects, Pedro Ramirez Vasquez and Gerard Grandval, submitted rival designs.

The outcry recalled similar campaigns. When the Eiffel Tower was proposed 100 years ago it was opposed by many artists and cultural leaders—Emile Zola condemned it as a "pile of iron junk." A similar uproar occurred in the early 1970s, when President Georges Pompidou pushed the radical design of the museum that now bears his name. The two now attract more visitors than any other Paris monuments.

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PEOPLE

Twyla Tharp to Join New York Dance Group

Twyla Tharp will join American Ballet Theatre in New York as artistic associate, a position that will make her a resident choreographer with the company. Several members of Tharp's dance troupe will join Ballet Theatre in what Tharp called a merger rather than a dissolution of her troupe. Mikhail Baryshnikov, Ballet Theatre's artistic director, said that Tharp would be given choreographing a new ballet in August for the 1988-89 season. Previous works by Tharp will be staged for Ballet Theatre for the first time over the next two years.

Jane Fonda has agreed to take part in a benefit to raise money to help children of Vietnam veterans born deformed because of Agent Orange, veterans supporting the actress announced. They said the benefit will be held July 29 in Waterbury, Connecticut, and will also be attended by Robert De Niro, who will co-star with Fonda in a movie to be filmed in the area later this summer.

Amid fanfare rivaling that of the Olympics and Super Bowl, the California city of Beverly Hills gave a star to Beverly Hills resident Beverly Hills, a diamond-encrusted star valued at \$20 million. "Happy Birthday, Beverly Hills," said the singer Dinah Shore, a 20-year resident who was master of ceremonies. The 90-minute show featured skits, music and dancing commemorating the city's history. More than 1,000 singers, dancers, actors and non-celebrity residents in a ceremony from a film began at 5.6 acres of some of the world's most expensive property.

Edward Earl Haynes is a man of few words. Two, to be exact. Haynes, the new mayor of New-World, Louisiana, a village about 30 miles north of Baton Rouge, gave the shortest speech at inauguration day ceremonies. "Hi. Bye," said Haynes, leaving the podium with a wave. Haynes has been an alderman since Norwood was incorporated after World War II.

Queen Margrethe II of Denmark opened an exhibition of her works at Koege Art Museum in Koege near Copenhagen.

The Global News... Edited and Published in Paris... Meese, He's Vi Will St... East Europe Edgy About Soviet Plan... By Jackson Diehl... WARSAW—Eastern European... East Europe Edgy About Soviet Plan... By Jackson Diehl... WARSAW—Eastern European... East Europe Edgy About Soviet Plan... By Jackson Diehl... WARSAW—Eastern European...

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Kiosk
Strike Begins in Armenia
MOSCOW—The airport in the Armenian capital of Yerevan has been closed after a general strike in the republic over a territorial dispute with Azerbaijan.